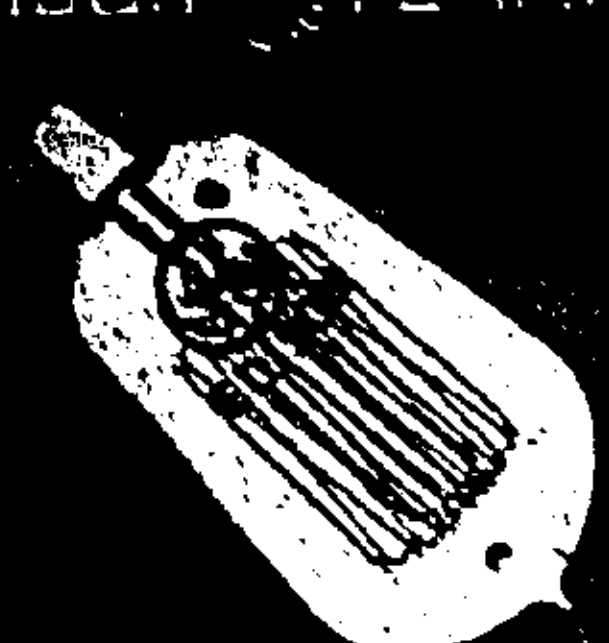


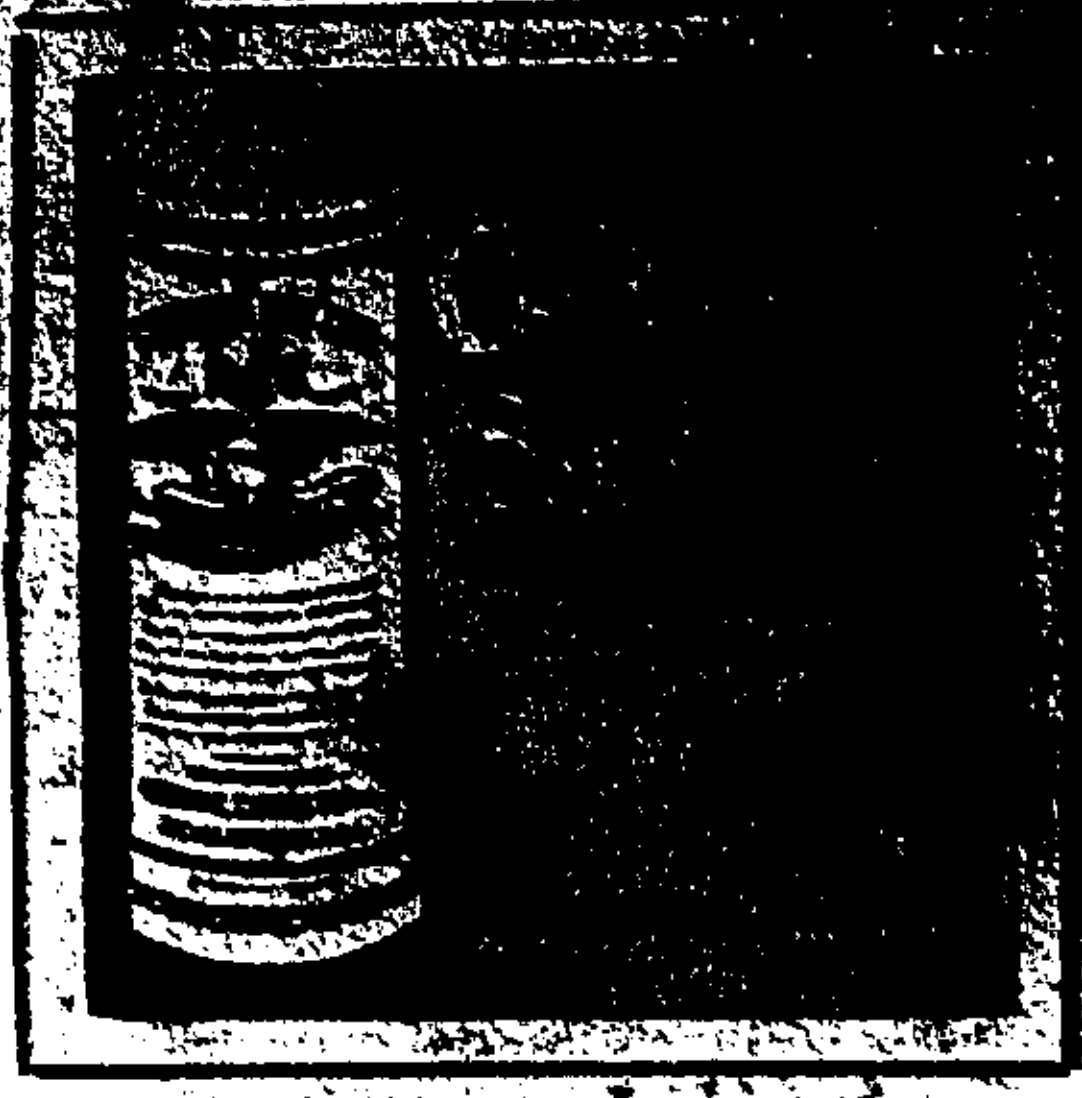
EDISON LAMPS



THEY BURN CLEANER

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)



69223 五拜禮 號三月九英港香 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920. 日登廿月七 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$35 PER ANNUM.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE IRISH SITUATION.

#### OFFER TO MOBILISE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

London, September 1.  
The Daily Chronicle learns that Sir Edward Carson's announcement on August 31 relates to an offer to mobilise the Ulster Volunteers to restore order and release troops for service elsewhere. There were altogether 35 incendiary fires in Belfast yesterday, making 170 for the week. The firemen are exhausted. Fighting continued in the afternoon, despite frequent machine-gunning. Troops are entrenching in the streets.

#### BELFAST SHIPYARD WORKERS ATTACKED.

London, September 1.  
Three more were killed and many wounded in Belfast to-day as a result of attacks upon shipyard workers going to work. The trouble began at eight o'clock when 1,000 shipyard men were going to work. Trams were fired upon by snipers on roofs and the military were rushed up. They fired and two men were killed. In the evening a third fatality occurred, during a pitched battle between the shipyard men and dockers which was suppressed by the military. The City is at present quiet.

#### IS MCSWINEY TAKING FOOD?

London, September 1.  
Latest reports of Mr. McSwiney are raising the question "Is he taking nourishment?" The Lord Mayor's Chaplain has daily made alarming statements on leaving the prison until last evening, when he refused to speak, while this afternoon, according to the standards of a Home Office physician, who specially visited and examined McSwiney, it is reported that his condition is satisfactory. To-night it was announced that Mrs. McSwiney is not paying her customary evening visit to the bedside.

#### COAST-GUARD STATION DESTROYED.

Later.  
Yesterday's killed in Belfast totalled seven. Sinn-Feiners in Dublin raided the headquarters of the Air Force and secured a number of secret military documents and revolvers. All the buildings at the Coastguard Station at Brownhead, Cork, including the war signal station were destroyed by bombs and fire last night.

#### GERMAN SHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

#### TWO MILLION TONS SURRENDERED.

London, September 1.  
Lord Inchcape, on behalf of the Reparation Commission, has undertaken the disposal of British shipwrecks of the ex-enemy shipping allotted to Great Britain, of which 2,000,000 tons, consisting of 24 passenger vessels and 135 cargo boats, have been surrendered.

#### FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

#### NEW MILITARY CONVENTION.

Brussels, September 1.  
The new Franco-Belgian Military Convention has been approved by both Governments and is ratifiable within a few days. The Convention lays down the rules applicable to Antwerp in the event of a new invasion and provides the direction of retreat of the Belgian Army in the event of a first defensive battle not checking the invasion. Arrangements are also made for a different concentration of the Belgian forces from that of 1914. The Convention in no wise encroaches on the prerogative of the Parliaments of the two countries, but limits itself to providing for the eventuality of a German attack.

#### HATE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH!

#### TURKISH LEADER'S APPEAL.

Constantinople, September 1.  
The Nationalist leader, Mustafa Kemal, has issued a Proclamation to his followers, urging them to hate the British and French and to respect "the sacred Turkish-German Alliance of 1921." He declares that Bolshevism, which is a war of respect, hands out a helping hand, and unconquered Germany is likewise ready to help.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

#### TENNESSEE BACKS OUT.

Nashville (Tennessee), September 1.  
The House of Representatives has passed a vote expunging all record of the recent ratification of the Women's Suffrage Amendment, on the ground that a quorum was not present. Tennessee's adherence to the amendment gave the requisite two-thirds majority of States necessary to give the vote to all women citizens of the United States.

#### TRouble IN ITALY.

#### METAL WORKS SEIZE 300 FACTORIES.

Milan, September 1.  
Metal workers in the Milan district, protesting against a lock-out, seized 300 factories in Lombardy and hoisted red flags over them. The owners and directors were either ejected or held as hostages. The workers remain in possession and are accumulating siege supplies.

#### THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

New York, September 1.  
It is announced that the arrangements for the payment of France's share of the Anglo-French Loan are progressing satisfactorily, but important details remain to be adjusted.

#### COUNTY CRICKET.

London, September 1.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSO-POLISH FIGHTING.

#### FREEING EASTERN GALICIA.

Warsaw, September 1.  
A communique states the combined advance of the Poles and Ukrainians has already liberated the greater part of Eastern Galicia from Bolshevik occupation. The Poles have occupied the whole left bank of the Dniester. The Ukrainian offensive crossing the Dniester north of Dnucz is developing successfully, compelling the Bolshevik detachments to retreat to avoid encirclement.

#### LITHUANIANS ATTACKED.

London, September 1.  
Lithuanian official circles in London learn from Kovno that the Poles have attacked Lithuanian troops near the Augustowo Canal, causing grave casualties. They have occupied Sawalki and are advancing to Soknai.

#### POLAND'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

Washington, September 2.  
The Polish Reply to the American Note, while agreeing with the American wish to have Russian territory released, says that Poland is forced to consider the serious consequences resulting should the Polish counter-offensive cease at a fixed line without satisfactory guarantees from the Soviets. The Reply draws attention to the fact that the Bolsheviks violated Poland's frontiers, although Britain called on the Soviets to halt at the ethnographic boundaries of Poland. Mr. Colby has announced that the reply is considered entirely satisfactory.

#### THE HOME COAL CRISIS.

#### A MODIFIED DEMAND LIKELY.

London, August 31.  
The figures of the miners' ballot showing 71 per cent in favour of a strike, constitutes only a five per cent margin above the necessary two-thirds majority needed for a strike. It is widely pointed out that the margin is nothing to boast about, especially as it is understood that 100,000 boys voted solidly for the strike, and representing certainly more than the margin obtained, and consequently, is in the nature of a substantial and likely check to the ambitions of extremists; especially as the bulk of the 400,000 non-voters may be considered as against the strike. The result is regarded as not having strengthened the position of the leaders of the Federation, who, it is now reported, are prepared to drop the demand for a reduction in the price of coal and to concentrate upon the increased wages. There is a consensus of opinion in this connection that the Board of Trade is prepared to negotiate with the miners as regards increased wages if the question is linked up with a guaranteed increased output, and, furthermore, that there is no other solution to the problem.

#### THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE'S ACTION.

Later.  
The Triple Alliance further considered the miners' position this morning and decided to authorise the sub-committee of the Alliance to remain in continuous session, with power to convene a further meeting of the full body as circumstances may direct, after the policy of the miners is finally declared at the Miners' Conference to-morrow.

London, September 1.  
Although the Evening News declares that mediation has been rejected and the railwaymen and transport workers to-day decided to strike with the miners in the event of the latter striking, it may be pointed out that these claims are likely to be recurrent during the next few days. They are really all due to the Triple Alliance manoeuvring for strategic position. Neither the transport workers nor the railwaymen, according to their constitutions, can be called out at a moment's notice. The transport workers, comprising mainly lockers who are most hard to go to, to extremes, must be called out before a strike, while the railwaymen must refer the question to the delegates at a conference. Both would cause at least ten days' delay at a conference. Both would cause at least ten days' delay.

#### NEWSPAPER PRINTERS ON STRIKE.

#### THREAT OF A GENERAL LOCK-OUT.

London, September 1.  
The position in the printing trade at Manchester and Liverpool, which has resulted in the stoppage of practically all newspapers in Lancashire, has become very grave. The strike of printers in those centres was not authorized by the Typographical Union, which represents the organizations outside London, but the Manchester and Liverpool branches of the Union struck work without notice and the newspaper proprietors have now issued an ultimatum that unless the printers return to work by September 3 a general lock-out will be declared on all newspapers outside London.

#### NEWS FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

London, September 1.  
A communique from Mesopotamia states that although the (Arab) Garrison is isolated, it is well stocked with supplies and has not yet been seriously invested. Aeroplane reconnaissances are being made periodically and the Garrison's messages indicate that all is well there.

#### THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 1.  
In the St. Leger Archaic has scratched.

#### SPANISH POLITICS.

Paris, August 31.  
Following the resignation of the Spanish Home Minister, all the Ministers have handed in their resignations to the President, Senor Dato, who, upon the King's request, will head a slightly re-shaped Cabinet. —Havas.

#### ROMANIAN CANNON NOT RECEIVED.

Paris, August 31.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

#### "FALSE AND LIBELLOUS CHARGES."

Chicago, August 31.  
The Senate Committee which is investigating the expenditure in connection with the Presidential elections has commenced its examination of Mr. William Hays, Chairman of the Republican Committee, who declared that Senator Cox's charges were "false and libellous." He asserted that the whole Republican campaign in 1920 would be carried on with a total expenditure of \$3,600,000. A lengthy examination of Mr. Hays and Mr. Cummings, former Chairman of the Committee, failed to confirm Senator Cox's charges.

#### RIDICULOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITISH EMBASSY.

Chicago, September 1.  
Senator Britton's ridiculous charges against the British Embassy in connection with the Presidential campaign funds were finally exploded when he appeared before the Senate's investigating Committee. Senator Britton failed to produce the slightest supporting evidence and was finally driven to admit that it was only his own personal idea.

#### U.S. MEAT-PACKERS.

#### PROPOSED SALE OF INTERESTS.

Washington, September 1.  
The plans of five big meat-packers for the disposal of their stockyard interests under a recent decree contemplating the sale of these interests to the Price Company. The book value of the stock is estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

#### GERMAN DUMPING BEGUN.

#### FALSE MARKING OF GOODS.

Washington, September 1.  
An official report states that Germany, in an endeavour to regain her foreign trade and to realise sums on manufactures which otherwise might remain unsold owing to foreign prejudice, is dumping her surplus inferior goods on England and the United States. The exports to England are marked "Made in America" and exports to the United States "Made in England." The report says such tactics discredit American manufactures in England and vice versa.

#### Fiume STATE.

#### ASPIRES TO BE A NEW UTOPIA.

Fiume, September 1.  
It appears that the new State of Fiume, to be called the Italian Regency of Carnaro, aspires to be a new Utopia. D'Annunzio has published the text of the Constitution, guaranteeing complete liberty of thought and speech and to the Press; also a minimum wage, unemployment doles, sick benefits and old age pensions. It establishes proportional representation and rights of referendum while the Executive comprises seven Rectors to be elected annually.

#### BRESLAU CONSULATE INCIDENT.

#### FRENCH DEMANDS ON GERMANY.

Paris, August 31.  
On resuming his duties, Herr Meyer, German Ambassador to Paris, visited the Secretary General of the Foreign Department. The violation of the French Consulate at Breslau was discussed, and the Secretary made Herr Meyer acquainted with the reparations and sanctions which the French Ambassador at Berlin is instructed to demand. —Havas.

#### THE FRENCH REQUIREMENTS.

Berlin, September 1.  
The French Ambassador has communicated to the German Foreign Minister the French Government's demands with regard to the Breslau incident, namely, restoration of the French Consulate by the German Government, an indemnity of 100,000 francs, punishment of the responsible parties and a ceremonial re-opening of the Consulate. The Government likewise demands as regards the incident on July 16 punishment of the Commander of the Reichwehr Company who was responsible for the hostile manifestation against the French Embassy in Berlin. The German Government points out that unless the German Government formally disavows responsibility and energetically punishes those guilty, an intolerable situation, under which anti-French attacks may recur, will grow worse daily.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

#### PENANG MUNICIPALITY.

Singapore, September 2.  
Penang Municipality has refused to accept a Government nominee as President and has entered a protest against the system of making these appointments. The Government's nominee is Mr. Farrer, the President.

#### AUSTRALIA HONOURS AVIATORS.

Singapore, September 2.  
The aviators Parer and McIntosh (having completed the aerial voyage from England to Australia) have been welcomed by the Premier, Mr. Hughes. The Commonwealth Government is presenting five hundred pounds to each of them.

#### RUBBER WATERS.

Singapore, September 2.  
The Singapore rubber market opened better to-day but quickly

## ARMED ROBBERY.

### STARTLING INCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

At 1.30 this afternoon, an armed robbery took place in Queen's Road Central, the victim, a Chinese money-changer, being rather seriously stabbed. It appears that the money-changer was carrying a bundle of \$500 in small coins when the robber, armed with a dagger, came up and stabbed him seriously in the side. He then attempted to snatch the bundle and run away, but he was prevented from so doing and subsequently chased into Queen Victoria Street, where he was arrested, being later taken to the Police Station. He will be formally charged to-morrow. The injured man has been removed to hospital.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. A. F. ARCULLI.

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Mr. A. F. Arculli, head of the firm of Arculli Bros., merchants, and of A. F. Arculli and Sons, Army contractors, which occurred with painful suddenness at 8.45 this morning at his residence, 16 Kennedy Road. The deceased, who was 62 years of age, had suffered of late from heart trouble and had been confined to his house for the past two weeks. This morning, whilst going from one room to another, he suddenly collapsed and passed away almost immediately. The late Mr. Arculli, who was born in Hongkong, was the recognised leader of the Mohammedan community in this Colony, his work in whose interests is well-known to all. He was ever a loyal upholder of British ideals and strong in his allegiance to the Empire, in which connection he exercised considerable influence in Hongkong during the period of the war. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Board of Education, whilst in a quiet, unassuming way he did much charitable work. His death will be keenly felt, and the utmost sympathy goes out to his widow and children in their bereavement. The deceased leaves a family of three daughters and five sons, all of whom, with the exception of one son who is practising as a doctor in Liverpool, reside in Hongkong. The funeral takes place at the Mohammedan Cemetery, Happy Valley, this evening.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 2 1/4.

## THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.42. Temperature:—38. Humidity:—72.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

### MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6.

St. John's Cathedral—Organ Recital by Mr. Douglas Feller—9.15 p.m.

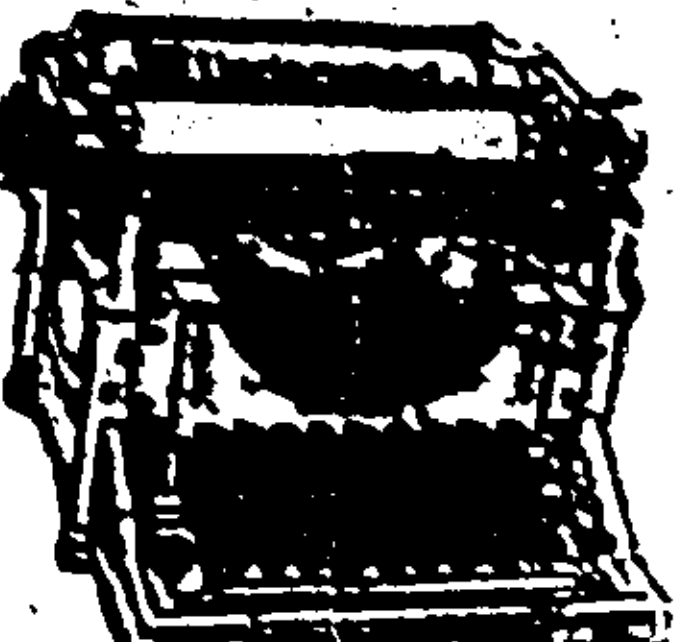
### MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22.



## NOTICES.

## UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET



THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST

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MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

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G. MOUSSION,  
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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND  
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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CENTRAL.NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
CO., LTD.AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against:  
FIRE at Current Rates.  
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JUST ARRIVED  
"KODAKS"  
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## METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-  
building and engineering works.  
Complete stock. Best terms.  
Immediate delivery.SINCON & CO.,  
(Established A. D. 1880.)  
HING LUNG ST. Phone: 515GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

"PORTLAND CEMENT."

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 140 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1914.

THE NEW PRIMA REMEDY  
"PRIMA REMEDY"  
"PRIMA REMEDY"  
"PRIMA REMEDY"

ALLEGED FALSE  
REFERENCES.CHINESE SCHOOL TEACHER  
COMMITTED.

A Chinese school teacher named Chun Tat Hing, of No. 356 Queen's Road West, was charged on remand before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon with uttering two letters purporting to have been signed by Mr. F. G. White, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and the late Mr. L. Le Breton, sub-manager of Messrs. Alex. Ross and Company. The letters are dated 31st December, 1914, and August 31st, 1914, respectively and related to defendant's character.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. F. Mason for the defence.

Mr. Mason submitted that he had no case to answer, as in common law forgery was no offence.

Mr. Smith asked if the signature Mr. B. J. Breton on one of the letters was meant to be the late Mr. Le Breton's autograph.

Mr. Agassiz said that that was his presumption. Mr. Agassiz then read defendant's application to Mr. J. K. E. Bullock, chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, for clerical employment, and also the alleged forged testimonials.

Mr. Bullock's suspicions, continued Mr. Agassiz, were naturally aroused when he read the letters. On the 23rd of August Mr. Bullock gave certain instructions to one of his clerks which resulted in defendant's attendance at Mr. Bullock's office three days later.

Mr. Bullock asked defendant for his original testimonials, and the latter handed over two documents which were the subject of the charge. Mr. Bullock sent defendant away, saying that he would enquire into the reference, which he retained. Mr. Bullock made enquiries and ascertained that the testimonials were forged. An appointment was arranged with defendant at Mr. Bullock's office at 11 a.m. on the 27th, but defendant failed to turn up. Defendant was arrested by a warrant on the same afternoon. When arrested, defendant said the letters were not forged. At the charge room he, however, admitted their falsity. Mr. Agassiz concluded that the present proceedings were highly advisable, especially in view of the fact that Hongkong had a very large mercantile community employing a considerable amount of Chinese clerical labour. The proceedings should serve as an example that people should not go about seeking employment with forged testimonials.

Mr. Bullock bore out Mr. Agassiz's statement in evidence.

Mr. J. L. McPherson, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., deposed that Mr. F. G. White was Secretary for the European branch of the Y.M.C.A. in 1914; but left Hongkong in June that year. After Mr. White's departure, the Y.M.C.A. headquarters were changed from the top floor of Alexandra Buildings to No. 4 Des Voeux Road Central. Witness could not say whether the signature on the letter produced was the signature of Mr. White. Witness had been employed at the Y.M.C.A. for 15 years and knew Mr. White's writing. He produced a minute book of the Y.M.C.A., supposed to have been kept by Mr. White. He did not remember if defendant had been employed at the European Y.M.C.A., which was closed at the end of 1917.

Mr. J. M. P. Tavares, an employee at Alex. Ross and Company, stated that he had been working with the late Mr. Le Breton for 15 years and knew his handwriting. The signature on the letter produced was not that of Mr. Le Breton. He had never seen Mr. Le Breton sign himself as sub-manager of the Company. There was never a man called B. J. Breton in the employ of Alex. Ross and Company. The paper containing the letter was not of the same kind as that used by witness's company. The office paper was ordered from England with headlines complete since 1917.

Mr. Mason interposed that it was ridiculous to say that his client had gone to the extent of printing the headlines on the letter.

Mr. Agassiz said that defendant appeared to have gone to considerable trouble over the letter.

Continuing, Mr. Tavares said that to his knowledge and belief defendant had never been employed by Alex. Ross and Company.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Mason asked Mr. Agassiz to make any comments he desired.

Mr. Agassiz said that he believed defendant had some wealthy friends, having been a pupil in Queen's College for six years. Moreover, the attendance of defendant's solicitor indicated that he was a well-to-do man.

Mr. Mason objected to the assumption that solicitor's attendance was a sign of wealth.

Mr. Agassiz said he had no objection if his Worship reduced the bail to a sum sufficient to ensure defendant's attendance at the Sessions.

Mr. Smith committed defendant to the Sessions for trial, fixing bail at \$500.

## BANK SHROFF CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED  
TO SESSIONS.

The case in which Chan Sui-chuen, a shroff employed in the Comptroller's Department of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is charged with the embezzlement of \$22,000, and a woman with receiving \$2,586 of the stolen money, was concluded at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for Chan (first defendant) and Mr. C. F. Mason for the woman, Messrs. D. J. Lewis and M. K. Lo watched the proceedings in the interest of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Mr. Ho Wing (Comptroller of the Bank) respectively.

Inspector Grant said that he proposed to recall Mr. Ho Wing.

Mr. Leo d'Almada said that there was no necessity to recall Mr. Ho Wing, who had made his statement at the previous hearing. The assistant Comptroller had also made a long statement, which differed from that of Mr. Ho Wing.

At the termination of the evidence, said Mr. d'Almada, it was for his Worship either to discharge first defendant or to commit him for trial.

Mr. Smith said that perhaps the Police wanted it to be made definite whether first defendant embezzled the money from the Bank or from Mr. Ho Wing.

Mr. d'Almada stated that the prosecution had stated that the money was paid into the Bank, which issued a receipt for same.

Mr. Lo rose to speak.

Mr. Leo d'Almada objected, saying that Mr. Lo was only watching the case.

Mr. Lo held that he was entitled to make any remarks, for he appeared for the complainant. The reason why he said he was watching the case was because Inspector Grant had conducted the prosecution up to date and he did not wish to relieve him of the conductorship. He was sure his Worship would allow him to make his remarks.

He wanted to get out from Mr. Ho Wing in evidence whether the money embezzled by first defendant belonged to the Bank and whether defendant was a servant of the Bank. As he read the depositions of the case, continued Mr. Lo, he found that it was not perfectly clear whose servant first defendant was. It was quite clear in the depositions that the money belonged to the Bank and not to Mr. Ho Wing.

Mr. d'Almada said that both points were quite clear.

His Worship said that Mr. Lo's first point was clear because defendant was on the pay-sheet of the Bank.

Mr. Lo said he wanted to ask three or four questions from Mr. Ho Wing, one of which related to the terms of first defendant's engagement by the Bank. He also wanted to know whose order defendant had obeyed.

Mr. d'Almada: We have this in evidence.

Mr. Lo said it was not for Mr. d'Almada to say the recall of Mr. Ho Wing was unnecessary.

Mr. Smith then read Mr. Ho Wing's evidence.

Mr. Lo pointed out that Mr. Ho Wing said in cross-examination that defendant was responsible for the embezzlement of the money directly to him and indirectly to the Bank. He (Mr. Lo) did not understand Mr. Ho Wing's objection.

The prosecutor was entitled to conduct a case in any manner he desired and did not in the manner Mr. d'Almada liked.

Mr. d'Almada said he did not object to the production of further evidence, but he certainly objected to any modification of Mr. Ho Wing's evidence in the witness box.

Mr. Smith decided to recall Mr. Ho Wing, who stated that he was a servant of the Bank. Three years ago he took defendant to see the chief cashier of the Bank for his approval of his engagement. Defendant, who was engaged by the Bank through witness, was paid by the Bank and was subject to the Bank's orders.

Mr. d'Almada: You are also a servant of the Bank?

Mr. Ho Wing: Yes.

It was in your capacity of a servant that you were directed to engage a man for the Bank?—Yes.

With the approval of the Bank?—Yes.

It is quite clear that defendant was never your servant?—Yes.

First defendant in his statement, which was produced, said he did run away with \$22,000. Second defendant, in her statement, which was also produced, said that she did not know where the money came from. It had been given her by first defendant.

Inspector Grant then gave evidence of the arrest. He said he found a Chinese shroff's suit complete with hat and defendant's name, No. 22, Portland Street, Yuen-chai, in the pocket of the suit.

"The suits have been in every way successful," he said. "The photographs reproduced well, but of course, something was lost in the making. The photographs are not perfect."

Two pictures of Tuesday's race between the Shamrock IV and Resolute, described as having been transmitted by photograph, are printed by the Daily Mirror, stated a London message to the New York Times on July 23. The newspaper admits they are imperfect and not wholly accurate, but asserts that when the experimental stage of transmitting photographs by telegraph is passed and the apparatus is developed it will be possible to transmit pictures by this process to any part of the world.

The printing of photographs of the international yacht race, sent from New York, in the Daily Mirror on the day after the race, is the first long-distance test of photograph transmitter, a new invention that is controlled and owned by the Daily Mirror. The pictures, reproduced in London, were such as to assure the success of the new device, it was said, although it remains to perfect the new machine.

H. G. Bartholomew, a Director of the Mirror, who came to New York to set up the machine and to conduct that end of the test, said that he had received word that the photographs transmitted had been satisfactorily reproduced in London.

CODED PHOTOGRAPHS.

The machine for "coding" the photograph so that it can be sent by cable is about half the size of an ordinary desk and as high. Mr. Bartholomew would only discuss the transmitting and reproducing machines in the most general way. He said he did not at this time care to go into the details of construction or the principle involved except to say that the principle was based upon selenium resistance.

The photograph plate containing the view of the yacht race was developed and placed in the machine at New York. What came out was not a photograph, but a type-written message, meaningless lines of letters which look like a code cable. The advantage of this is that it can be turned in at any telegraph office for transmission just as though it were a commercial message. When this is received in the Mirror office it is placed in a machine much like an ordinary typewriter. This instead of reproducing the letters, punches a series of holes in a tape.

This hole-punched paper and an undeveloped plate are placed together in the reproducing machine. After the final operation the operator takes from the machine an apparently undeveloped plate. When this is placed in the producing bath there appears a negative of the scene that was photographed 3,000 miles away.

Every shade of the New York negative is reproduced and through selenium resistance the densities of the negative are duplicated upon the undeveloped plate down to the smallest details of an inch. Mr. Bartholomew said.

"The tests have been in every way successful," he said. "The photographs reproduced well, but of course, something was lost in the making. The photographs are not perfect."

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Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for Chan (first defendant) and Mr. C. F. Mason for the woman, Messrs. D. J. Lewis and M. K. Lo watched the proceedings in the interest of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Mr. Ho Wing (Comptroller of the Bank) respectively.

Inspector Grant said that he proposed to recall Mr. Ho Wing.

Mr. Leo d'Almada said that there was no necessity to recall Mr. Ho Wing, who had made his statement at the previous hearing. The assistant Comptroller had also made a long statement, which differed from that of Mr. Ho Wing.

At the termination of the evidence, said Mr. d'Almada, it was for his Worship either to discharge first defendant or to commit him for trial.

Mr. Smith said that perhaps the Police wanted it to be made definite whether first defendant embezzled the money from the Bank or from Mr. Ho Wing.

Mr. d'Almada stated that the prosecution had stated that the money was paid into the Bank, which issued a receipt for same.

Mr. Lo rose to speak.

Mr. Leo d'Almada objected, saying that Mr. Lo was only watching the case.

Mr. Lo held that he was entitled to make any remarks, for he appeared for the complainant. The reason why he said he was watching the case was because Inspector Grant had conducted the prosecution up to date and he did not wish to relieve him of the conductorship. He was sure his Worship would allow him to make his remarks.

He wanted to get out from Mr. Ho Wing in evidence whether the money embezzled by first defendant belonged to the Bank and whether defendant was a servant of the Bank. As he read the depositions of the case, continued Mr. Lo, he found that it was not perfectly clear whose servant first defendant was. It was quite clear in the depositions that the money belonged to the Bank and not to Mr. Ho Wing.

Mr. d'Almada said that both points were quite clear.

His Worship said that Mr. Lo's first point was clear because defendant was on the pay-sheet of the Bank.

Mr. Lo said he wanted to ask three or four questions from Mr. Ho Wing, one of which related to the terms of first defendant's engagement by the Bank. He also wanted to know whose order defendant had obeyed.

Mr. d'Almada: We have this in evidence.

Mr. Lo said it was not for Mr. d'Almada to say the recall of Mr. Ho Wing was unnecessary.

Mr. Smith then read Mr. Ho Wing's evidence.

Mr. Lo pointed out that Mr. Ho Wing said in cross-examination that defendant was responsible for the embezzlement of the money directly to him and indirectly to the Bank. He (Mr. Lo) did not understand Mr. Ho Wing's objection.

The prosecutor was entitled to conduct a case in any manner he desired and did not in the manner Mr. d'Almada liked.

Mr. d'Almada said he did not object to the production of further evidence, but he certainly objected to any modification of Mr. Ho Wing's evidence in the witness box.

Mr. Smith decided to recall Mr. Ho Wing, who stated that he was a servant of the Bank. Three years ago he took defendant to see the chief cashier of the Bank for his approval of his engagement. Defendant, who was engaged by the Bank through witness, was paid by the Bank and was subject to the Bank's orders.

Mr. d'Almada: You are also a servant of the Bank?

Mr. Ho Wing: Yes.

It was in your capacity of a servant that you were directed to engage a man for the Bank?—Yes.

With the approval of the Bank?—Yes.

It is quite clear that defendant was never your servant?—Yes.

First defendant in his statement, which was produced, said he did run away with \$22,000. Second defendant, in her statement, which was also produced, said that she did not know where the money came from. It had been given her by first defendant.

Inspector Grant then gave evidence of the arrest. He said he found a Chinese shroff's suit complete with hat and defendant's name, No. 22, Portland Street, Yuen-chai, in the pocket of the suit.

"The suits have been in every way successful," he said. "The photographs reproduced well, but of course, something was lost in the making. The photographs are not perfect."

Two pictures of Tuesday's race between the Shamrock IV and Resolute, described as having been transmitted by photograph, are printed by the Daily Mirror, stated a London message to the New York Times on July 23. The newspaper admits they are imperfect and not wholly accurate, but asserts that when the experimental stage of transmitting photographs by telegraph is passed and the apparatus is developed it will be possible to transmit pictures by this process to any part of the world.

CODED PHOTOGRAPHS.

The machine for "coding" the photograph so that it can be sent by cable is about half the size of an ordinary desk and as high. Mr. Bartholomew would only discuss the transmitting and reproducing machines in the most general way. He said he did not at this time care to go into the details of construction or the principle involved except to say that the principle was based upon selenium resistance.

The photograph plate containing the view of the yacht race was developed and placed in the machine at New York. What came out was not a photograph, but a type-written message, meaningless lines of letters which look like a code cable. The advantage of this is that it can be turned in at any telegraph office for transmission just as though it were a commercial message. When this is received in the Mirror office it is placed in a machine much like an ordinary typewriter. This instead of reproducing the letters, punches a series of holes in a tape.

This hole-punched paper and an undeveloped plate are placed together in the reproducing machine. After the final operation the operator takes from the machine an apparently undeveloped plate. When this is placed in the producing bath there appears a negative of the scene that was photographed 3,000 miles away.

Every shade of the New York negative is reproduced and through selenium resistance the densities of the negative are duplicated upon the undeveloped plate down to the smallest details of an inch. Mr. Bartholomew said.

"The tests have been in every way successful," he said. "The photographs reproduced well, but of course, something was lost in the making. The photographs are not perfect."

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a gold watch and a chain. Altogether \$4,000 in notes was recovered from defendants.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Messrs. d'Almada and Mason said they reserved their defence.

Mr. Mason asked his Worship to reduce second defendant's bail from \$3,000 to \$2,000, saying that there was very little evidence against her.

Mr. Lo opposed the application, pointing out that most of the money was unrecovered.

Mr. Mason stated that the only evidence against his client was that certain money was found on her.

And the money was secreted," remarked Mr. Lo.

Mr. Smith refused Mr. Mason's application. Defendants were committed to the Sessions for trial.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S  
ECLIPSE.

## A SORROWFUL MAN.

Major Frederick Palmer, who was the head of the American Army Censorship during the war, returned to New York with a report that in this opinion President Wilson was about the most unpopular man in Europe, and much blame is being attributed to him for the economic and other disturbances due to the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty.

"I have returned here to-day from Washington and from what I hear in the diplomatic capital Mr. Wilson may also be considered as about the most sorrowful man in the United States."

So reports the New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"As to reports of the President's physical condition, there is none forthcoming apparently, but I hear from his friends he is subject to spells of extreme mental depression, which naturally react upon his frail health. In the short space of time since he resumed touch with affairs he has sustained one blow after another. He feels bitterly the failure of his foreign policies, even though he is said to be convinced in his normal moods that time will see their revival."

CRUISES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

He is genuinely worried over the tendencies displayed by American's former Allies in Western Europe. The dangerous situation prevailing in Central Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea is always on his mind.

The collision of the French, British, Italian, and Greek policies in Asia Minor with each other and with new-born nations is a movement which he regards as the abandonment of the validity of his plans for an American mandate in the Near East.

At home he has been forced to confront one perplexing crisis after another—the coal strike, the discontent of the railroad workers, and the misunderstanding which continues to separate the leaders of Labour and Capital. He feels his own party slowly slipping away from him.

"He is not a dying man. With care and good fortune he may live a long time, but physical force, which is essential to success in public life, is gone from him. He is a man who has been through a long and arduous career, and he is now a man who is slowly slipping away from him."

It was resolved that quarterly fast days and other religious observances and endeavours should be employed to assist in spiritual advance.

The Conference was concluded.

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WESLEYANS ADOPT  
FAST DAYS.A QUARTERLY  
OBSERVANCE.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Hull a letter was received from Mr. Lloyd George acknowledging a resolution passed by the Conference on the drink question.

A long discussion took place on the report of the Committee of Spiritual Advance. The Rev. F. L. Wiseman, London, presenting the report, said there was a growing indifference amongst the masses to spiritual things, and unless they took care the evangelisation of Great Britain would have to be undertaken de novo.

Sir Henry Lunn, London, alluded to the wild passion for pleasure and indulgence which now existed, and suggested the self-denial of fast days. A friend said to me "You are a fox who has lost his tail, you have to diet yourself." (Laughter.) It is quite true that for health purposes I sometimes fast for as long as nine days.

Dr. Kirkland, Portsmouth: With regard to fasting let us clear our minds of cant. Either fasting is a spiritual duty or not. Personally I do need to fast for nine days. (Laughter.) If even a quarter of the Methodist people who smoke did not smoke, what a vast sum of money you



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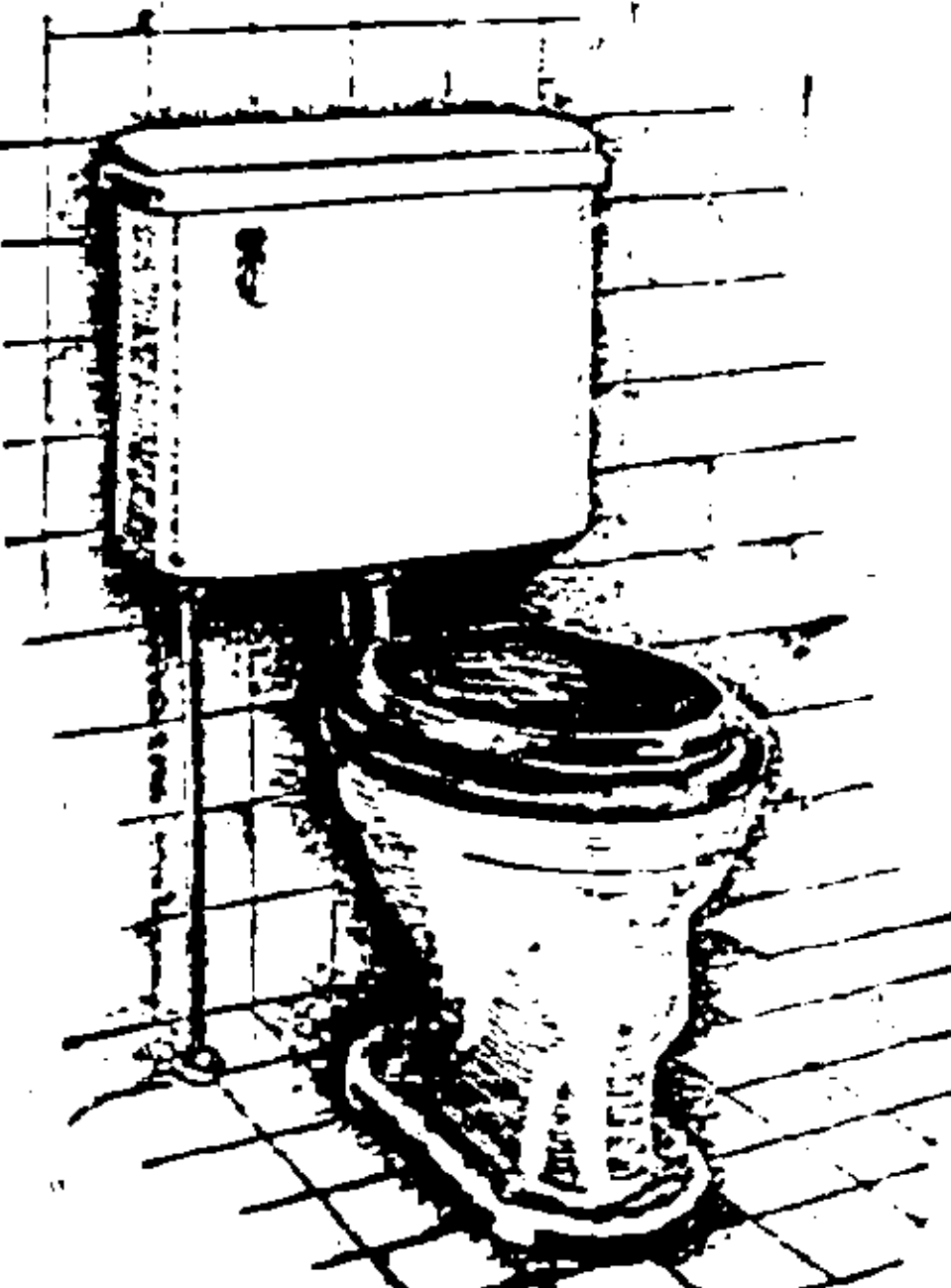
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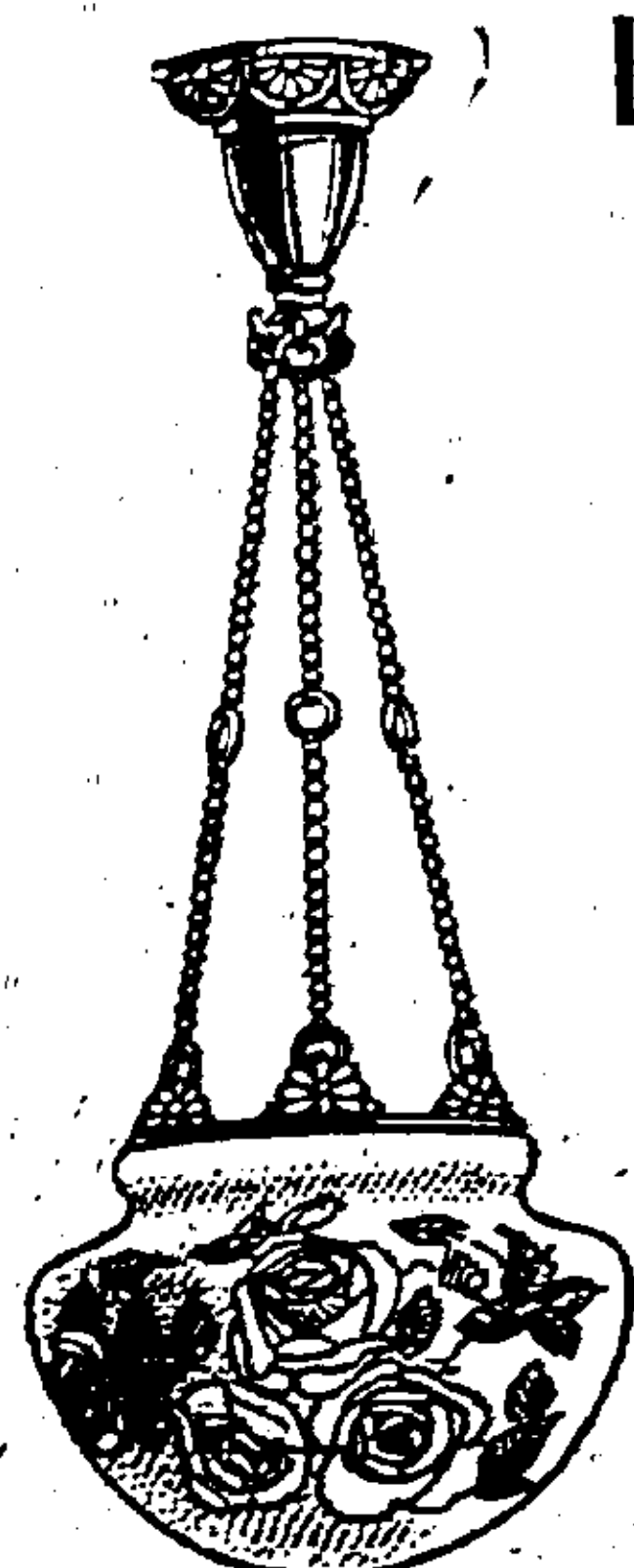


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LORD GREY ON BOLSHIEVISM.

OUR RUSSIAN POLICY  
CRITICIZED.

Lord Grey of Fallodon, President of the League of Nations Union, speaking at a Council of the Union at the Central Hall, Westminster, reviewed the practical results obtained during the past year by adopting the policy of the League of Nations. He pointed to the growth of Bolshevism and of dangerous anti-British feeling in Russia as being the direct result of our failure to use that policy, and expressed alarm at the German efforts, made evident at Spa, to evade the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Lord Grey said that a review of the work of the League of Nations since it had been before the world was by no means unsatisfactory. There were three things to which he would invite attention as being a solid contribution to making practicable its ideals, and these three things had been done within the last year.

One was the meeting which was commonly called the Labour Conference, but which should be called an industrial conference, which took place at Washington during the autumn. That industrial conference was, of course, necessarily incomplete, because, for reasons which we all regretted, the United States was not represented at it. But in spite of its incompleteness those who took part in it, both employers and Labour delegates, felt keen satisfaction in the results of the work at that conference. They came away convinced that they had started something which was going to be an advantage to the national life of every nation which took part in the conference. There had since been a meeting of distinguished jurists, who had drawn up a scheme of International Courts of Justice. It was a great step forward, which might work incalculable good. Secondly, one of those who took part in that work was one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen in the world, Mr. Root, of the United States. That was bound to be a piece of work which would be one of the greatest contributions to securing the peace of the world.

The third thing was that the Aaland Islands question was being dealt with in a manner which was likely to conduce to the prestige of the League. He wanted to congratulate Sweden and Finland on the fact that they had set the precedent of using the Council of the League to settle a dispute which otherwise might have caused the greatest difficulty between them.

RUSSIA AND THE FRENCH  
ANALOGY.

The other side of the picture was not so satisfactory. He referred to the policy which was being pursued with regard to Russia. The result might have been better had what he called the League of Nations policy been pursued. He had not been in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations on the subject, therefore what he said must not be regarded as necessarily committing any member of the Union. They must remember that it had been the policy of the Allies, therefore, when he criticized the policy, he was not going into the question of how the responsibility for that policy should be divided among the Governments of the Powers which had been parties to it.

Lord Grey proceeded: "I am not a Bolshevik. I regard Bolshevism as the outcome of Terrorism. Bolshevism means the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a revolution to which arbitrary and inefficient government gave rise. In my opinion the real analogy between Bolshevism and history is the French Revolution. That is the stage through which countries pass. If that be so, it is somewhat misleading to raise the point at this moment of the permanent admission of the Russian Government if that means that it will be admitted to the League of Nations in its present condition. It must agree that, just as other nations do not interfere with its internal affairs, it will not interfere with the affairs of other nations. You cannot have that second condition in Russia until Russia has had, at any rate, a few months of peace; but do not understand that I wish to criticize what is going on between this Government and Russia.

BOLSHIEVISM FOSTERED BY  
INTERFERENCE.

"What I want to point out is this. The Allies are now dealing with the de facto Bolshevik Government of Russia, which a few months ago they announced it

was their object to destroy. That could have been avoided, in my opinion. In a country like Russia, after a revolution, takes place you should at once declare a policy of non-interference. I believe, if that policy had been pursued after the Armistice, Russia would to-day have made some progress through a stage of evolution. The result of that policy has been to produce in Russia a national sentiment for Bolshevism. How could it have been avoided? I think by, at the proper time, making use of the League of Nations. That was before the last Polish offensive took place. The time when the Bolsheviks wanted peace was the time when we might have had an inquiry by the League of Nations. You must not, first of all, queer the pitch by a policy of interference."

THE DANGER IN ASIA.

There were some people who were not favourable to the League on the ground that this country had lately won a great war, and that while the League must be a protection for weak Powers, it would also be an encumbrance to the stronger Powers. In his opinion that was a most mistaken policy, even from the comparatively material point of view of national interest, and again he would use the Russian policy as an illustration. What effect had it had on our national interest? One effect was that we were in great danger, in consequence of that policy of adventure and interference, of seeing a national feeling grow up in Russia that was anti-British. Where were we going? Surely he policy we had hitherto adopted was leading us into a more precarious position in Asia than ever before, and, from a purely national point of view, if we had adopted towards Russia the international policy of the League of Nations, we should have avoided some of the serious consequences we were now in danger of incurring.

The League could not realize its ideals, continued Lord Grey, with three great countries standing permanently outside—America, Germany, and Russia. With regard to the admission of Russia, it could not be dealt with at the present moment. First, there would have to be peace, and then some months must elapse before it could be seen what Government would be evolved. As to the U.S.A., we could do absolutely nothing to influence the position, except to do all we could to get the League constituted as it was, to act up to the ideals with which it had been founded. He believed, and nothing could shake his belief, that the people of America had as part of their very nature an idealism which would not be appealed to in vain, and that when the League of Nations wanted the help of the United States, it would get that help. It would get that help, degraded into an instrument of private national advantage.

GERMAN EVASION AT SPA.  
With regard to Germany, it had been his hope that a few months ago, at the first meeting of the assembly of the League, there might have been passed a resolution that Germany might be invited to become a member. They had now to look at the question in the light of what had happened at the Spa Conference. His impression had been an unfavourable one. The proceedings had been opened by Germany first of all having to admit that she was enormously behind and in fulfilling the Treaty stipulations as regards disarmament. Some people held that the Treaty of Versailles was onerous in some respects, and ought to be revised on the points of coal and reparation. It had to be remembered that the country which suffered most in devastation of territory during the war was France, and that the burden of that revision would fall more on France than on any other country with regard to coal. He did not wish this country to have it laid to her charge that she was willing to be generous to other people's expense.

GIRTH AND GENIALITY.

DOCTOR'S SEARCH FOR A  
FAT MAN.

A disconcerting hospital superintendent has discovered that he needs fat men at the information desk and switchboard to help make things run smoothly in the institution over which he holds sway, according to the *Modern Hospital*.

"I am looking for a fat man," said he, "and I am having trouble to find him. I want him for the information desk and I want him quickly."

The superintendent then went on to explain that some time ago he determined to find the cause for the rather constant criticism of his institution, criticism that seemed wholly unwarranted. He was certain, he said, that the medical work was of high grade, that his nurses were well trained, and that the food and service were satisfactory. In spite of this, there seemed to be a tendency among the public for uncomplimentary observation. This tendency, or, as the superintendent put it, the habit of finding fault was difficult to analyze. It was all the more difficult because the criticisms were vague; they evaded analysis.

A painstaking process of elimination, and a follow-up, or rather a follow-down, of the comments revealed the source of the trouble. It was at the very entrance of the hospital, at the information desk.

"YOU LEAN CASSIUS."

"The quick, nervous types," said the superintendent, "that I had at the switchboard and the entrance I had thought very efficient. I suppose I thought so because they were quick, but I was wrong. They didn't stand the strain well, they did not lend themselves to the other man's point of view. To them a visitor was an intruder. And now I'm going to have a big good-natured man, two, if necessary, men who will wear well, who can smile, and who will make people good-natured in spite of themselves. It takes a fat man to do that."

"If the superintendent is right," adds the writer, "we need fat men. The information desk of any hospital is the first place and the last place for good nature. To this desk come the anxious friends and the worried relatives."

To the switchboard come the inquiries and the urgent messages in endless number. Through the door come policemen, reporters, business men, and labourers, the rich and the poor, those that speak English and those who do not. All these people receive a lasting impression of the hospital at its very doors. Many of these receive their last impression there. The information desk has much to do with the reputation of any hospital. Good nature is an overlooked asset in many hospitals—at least at the important entrance corridors.

He thought it a fair condition that if any of the terms of the Treaty were found to be onerous, Germany should first demonstrate that she was doing her utmost to fulfil the demands that she could fulfil, and the disarmament demand was not a burden on Germany. It was important to us, so that we in turn and every other nation should not find it difficult to reduce our own armament. He was sorry to say the impression produced by the Spa Conference was that instead of the Allies getting them to demonstrate that they were doing their utmost to fulfil the Treaty, the attitude of the Germans gave the impression that they were exploring possible weak points in the agreement of the Allies, exploiting those points, and finding how little of the Treaty they need fulfil. Therefore, it would have to be a condition of Germany's admission to the League that she was satisfying us, that she was fulfilling the provisions of the Treaty.

It was most important to keep before public opinion the good work that the League of Nations was doing. Public opinion was strong enough to prevent Government going to war if it wished, but it was equally true that Governments would not be able to avoid being brought into war unless public opinion was itself active and alert on matters of policy. The League of Nations was only the machinery, and without the force of public opinion behind it, it would be useless. It was true, on the other hand, that without some machinery public opinion was worthless. It was, therefore, necessary to keep the two in touch with each other.

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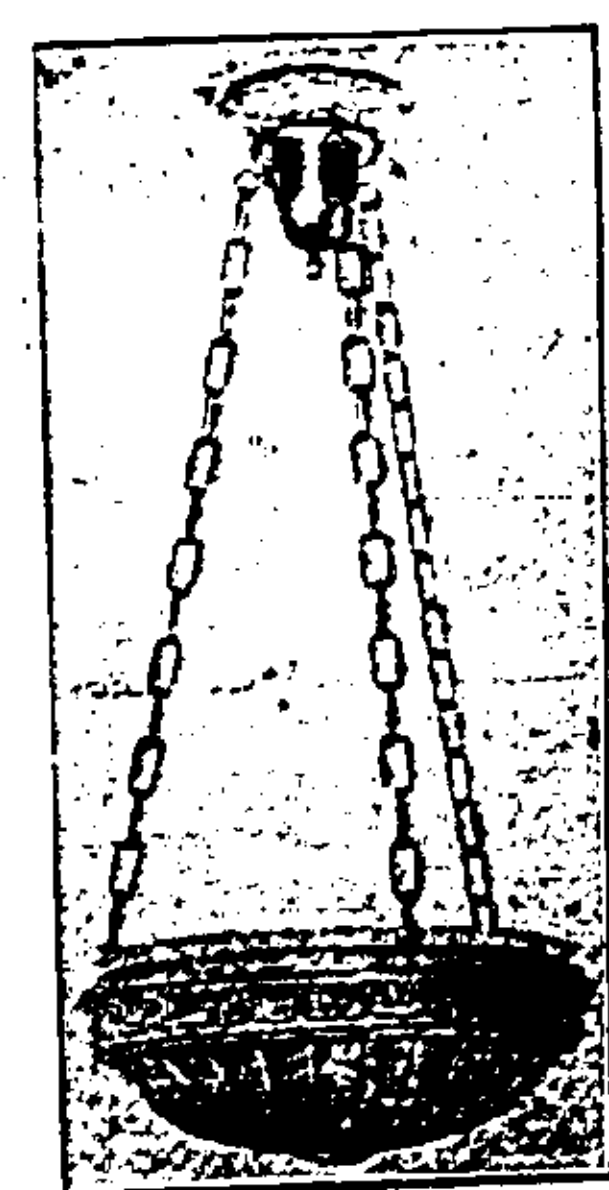
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## REALITIES AT HOME.

## SOME WAR LEGACIES.

The Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman writes in the *Daily News*—The onward results of the war are sufficiently manifest. The convulsions which are still shaking society will form the subject for historians and moralists a thousand years hence. Men will still be musing over man's folly. Let us hope that they will not also be repeating man's folly, after again building up a new civilisation out of the ruins of an old.

But some of the less spectacular results are scarcely yet apprehended. And certainly their influence on the future of humanity remain obscure. If the Supreme Council could cease its follies, a League of international appeasement take its place; if wars were suddenly to cease in Europe and outside it, and all shipwrecked humanity to come together to devise means of preserving the bare structure of society, these results would still be confronting politician and reformer. And they are results which cut far deeper than the controversies which fill the newspapers of to-day.

Let us consider but three of these as they affect the future of this our own war-scarred island.

**A PRICE STILL TO BE PAID.**  
The first is the enormous change in the distribution of fortune caused by the war. I am not now referring to the rise in prices. I am speaking of the changes in fortune estimated upon any price index standard. They are right who say that the war has been paid for already—that all wars have to be paid for as they go along—that you cannot borrow from the future the effort which fashions guns and munitions, or which provided food and clothing which has rotted away. You cannot thus bring future effort into the service of the present. The effort is over. But they are right also who say that the price of the war has still to be paid: that we have eight thousand millions of war debt, tied round the necks of a producing society, as a first heavy and damaging charge upon all its energies. How can these two truths be reconciled? Simply in this fact: that the effort, ingenuity and cleverness of the few have resulted at the end of the war in the accumulation of enormous wealth in their hands. And that the annual payment for debt interest and reduction is not a payment for commodities or services rendered or supplied in the present and future, but a tax laid upon the present and future for commodities or services rendered or supplied during the five years of war.

The measure of the loss out of which these fortunes have been acquired is the increase of prices which all have to pay for all they require, and the tremendous fall in the capital value of all stable securities which have lowered the standard and reduced to new poverty those who did not make wealth during the war. The family with a few "safe" Government or Trustee investments at 3, 3½, or 4 per cent. now find their small fortune reduced by something between one-third and one-half its value. At the same time they find the interest on these securities having a purchasing power of less than half the amount of its value before the war came. Small wonder that in their misery, whose cause they are quite unable to understand, they call out in fury against a careless Government waste which torments them with its jaunty contempt for their condition.

## MONEY AND MEN.

But they are not only paying for present Government waste. They are paying, or have paid, for the war. By a process of which they are quite ignorant, their money has gone into the hands of those who made money out of the war: as effectively, if not so simply, as if their pockets had been picked or their safes burgled by these gentlemen. Four thousand millions of booty—according to the Report of the Inland Revenue—represents the increased wealth thus

accumulated in the hands of those to whom war has brought increase of fortune as compared with the standard of their fellows. Of that sum, some 540,000 persons (in a population of 45 millions) have taken over two-thirds of the total increase.

2. Consider again another gigantic problem: the change produced, not by the loss of wealth and the redistribution of wealth, but by the redistribution of sexes, owing to the loss of men. Upon a society whose equilibrium was already a little disturbed owing to the increased number of women in proportion to men which were being reared to adult life, has suddenly come the slaughter of over 800,000 of the flower of its manhood, men married, or of marriageable age. And here also society has never seen the like. There are now probably two million more females than males in England and Wales. Of these over a million are women between the ages of twenty and sixty. We may look forward to an excess of three million females at no distant date. No adjustment could in any case take place within a generation—not even if all female children born after the war were immediately slain. No emigration can solve the problem. For in most of our Dominions the war has exercised its destructive process of male slaughter as at home. It is evident that here are possibilities of profound change in the very structure of society. And change here, alas, as in the case of the changes in material fortune, may be exerted by one or both of two things: the facts themselves, and the knowledge of the facts influencing the minds of those affected by the changes.

**THE PROBLEM OF THE UNFIT.**  
3. And in my third example the second of these—the knowledge of the facts—may be perhaps more disturbing than the facts themselves. That is the revelation of the national physique of the people, and of the evil influences on it produced by the war. Great masses of men have returned home maimed and broken. Certain specific diseases, stimulated by the atmosphere and influences of war, have ravaged and are to-day ravaging society. Recruiting statistics have revealed, as never before, a breeding of an "unfit" which at the age of seventeen or eighteen is outside any category of satisfactory human life. "In Kensington, where I live" writes one medical observer, "there are two parts—North and South. The North has twice the birth-rate of the South. But the South has the parents least affected either by what I call the racial poisons, or by hereditary defects of unknown origin. And the South could afford air and light and seaside holidays and cream and butter for the children whom it ever more and more declines to produce; while advantages are not available for the children whom North Kensington continues, though diminishingly, to produce." "A very, very few generations of this," is the summary, "which is typical of the whole nation, must be fatal."

Here at least, it would seem, are "realities at home" as important for the concern of an Imperial race as expeditions into the Mesopotamian Desert or the applauding of a transatlantic cinema star.

**WAR OFFICE STAFF, 6,391.**  
Mr. Churchill gave the following written reply recently to a question by Mr. Watkinson: "The civilian staff employed at War Office Headquarters (including outlying branches) on July 1 consisted of 3,964 males and 1,571 females, and the weekly cost is approximately £30,000. These figures include the staff transferred from the Ministry of Munitions. The military staff numbers 756, and the weekly cost is approximately £10,000. The female staff includes a large number of shorthand writers, typists, and charwomen. The correspondence from the public received in the War Office, an inflow which the Department cannot control, is still six times the amount received before the war, while the staff is only four times the pre-war strength."

## NOTICE.

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th September, 1920 at the Offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from 5th to 16th September, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.

## NOTICE.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A Grand Illuminated Promenade Concert will be held in the grounds of the K.C.C. on Saturday, September 11th, at 9 p.m. The Full Band of the Wiltshire Regiment will perform (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Wyndham and Officers), and several well-known local artists will appear. Admission \$1.00.

## TRADE TENDENCIES IN MANCHESTER.

## THE QUESTION OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Leonard B. Gary, U.S. Trade Commissioner at Manchester, makes the following report upon the cotton industry there.

During the recent period of cotton-mill amalgamations and company relocations in Great Britain, many old Lancashire firms lost their identity, and this is tending to make the position of merchant exporters insecure. Many merchants and shippers are becoming uneasy as to their future supply of goods. In some cases merchants have protected themselves by becoming financially interested in the new companies, and in other cases merchants have been obliged to make arrangements whereby they agree to take a certain percentage of the output of certain mills for a number of years; but, generally speaking, the Lancashire cotton manufacturer is not willing to enter into such arrangements, and it is rare to hear of a case where a firm will sell its whole production or the greater part of its whole production to any one buyer.

Although it is not pronounced, some authorities have a feeling that there is a tendency toward combination for export trade among some of the merchant houses. It is not, however, believed that there will be any great strides made in the amalgamation of cotton mills and export houses so that the same house will both produce the goods and distribute them in foreign markets.

Little co-operation is found between the merchant houses for extending foreign business. Most of the firms engaged in foreign trade prefer to work independently of the others. In recent years efforts have been made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to bring the different merchant houses together in a mutual scheme for increasing the Lancashire cotton-textile trade in foreign markets. In the Far East particularly, these efforts have been blocked by one large merchant house, which prefers to handle business in its own way and without the co-operation of other merchants, and there is a feeling that no matter what the committee of the Chamber of Commerce might do in this foreign market as to formulating methods for doing business the movement would always be ineffective, due to the independent activities of this particular house. The Chamber of Commerce, so far as can be found, is the only organization working toward this end.

## G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lot. | Boundary Measurements.                                                                                      | Area in Acres. | Area in Sq. Yds. | Annual Rent. | Upset Price. |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1           | Lot 1, bounded by the North of the Lot, the East of the Lot, the South of the Lot, and the West of the Lot. | 1.00           | 4840             | 10.00        | 10.00        |

## G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Plantation Road, The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lot. | Boundary Measurements.                                                                                      | Area in Acres. | Area in Sq. Yds. | Annual Rent. | Upset Price. |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1           | Lot 1, bounded by the North of the Lot, the East of the Lot, the South of the Lot, and the West of the Lot. | 1.00           | 4840             | 10.00        | 10.00        |

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, CHERIBON, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

## THE Steamship "LAKE ONAWA"

having arrived on August 30th, from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Yau-mai Shelter, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in Frank Waterhouse Godowns, when they will be examined on Sept. 3rd, at 2.30 p.m. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

No claims will be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or godowns. Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 6th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,  
Operators U. S. Shipping Board.  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1920.

## WISEMAN LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Sixteenth Ordinary annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 14 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on Monday, 30th day of September, 1920, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th to 20th September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order

D. K. KHARAS,  
Secretary.

## NOTICE.

We have this day removed our Office to No. 33 Queen's Road Central, second floor, Room No. 17.

RIBEIRO, SON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1920.

## NOTICE.

We have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors.

BEST & MAY.

13 Chater Road.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 9th September 1920,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

A Large Quantity of Flat, Round and Square Bar Iron, Steel and Iron Plates etc.

also  
50 bales Cotton Belting, ex ss Harold Dollar, arrived on 17th April 1918

A Large Quantity of Sundry Goods.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 4th Sept. 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

1200 Bags Tapioca Flakes  
187 Tins Flag Brand White Zinc  
4 Coils Steel Wire Rope  
10 Bales Asbestos Lapping  
5 Cases Dry Vermillion Red  
4 Cases Paper Clips

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 6th. Sept., 1920.

Commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

35 cases Electric Ceiling and Table Fans  
50 Instantaneous Electric Water Heaters  
(More or less damaged)

On view Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Duddell Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

## NOTICE.

We beg to announce that

the Queen's Dispensary has

been removed to ST.

GEORGE'S BUILDINGS,

(OPPOSITE STAR FERRY).

HARPER AND CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of \$5 per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1920.

Such interim dividend will be payable on and after Tuesday, 14th September 1920 at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from 7th to 14th September 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Charles Albert Bannerman Brooke has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st April, 1920.

The name of the Firm will remain unaltered.

PENTREATH & CO.

## NOTICE.

## ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION

(Causeway Bay)

The Reverend Mother Superior of the St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, desires to announce that the Institution will re-open on 6th September, 1920.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LAMMERT BROS., Chinese Translator, Secretary, has been a teacher in European schools and universities in this colony for over twenty years.

He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is prepared to give instruction in the Chinese language to students of all ages and to those who are desirous of learning the Chinese language.

Those who intend to learn the Chinese language are requested to write to No. 192 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

## NOTICE.

## THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY the 21st day of SEPTEMBER 1920 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 7th to 21st September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order.

M. MANUK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1920.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. St. George's Buildings.

WANTED.—A godown of about 4,000 square feet of floor space on or near the Water Front. Apply to P. O. Box No. 5.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1920.

WANTED.—By firm of Solicitors in Hongkong, a Short-hand-typist. Apply by letter to Box No. 423 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Position by qualified Mechanical Engineer (British), possesses good knowledge of Electrical Work & Commercial Engineering. Apply Box 433 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Lady Stenographer state experience and salary expected. Reply to P.O. Box No. 96.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Land at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—1920 Model Indian Motorcycle, travelled 200 miles. A bargain at \$325.00. Apply Box 429 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## SHORTHAND CLASSES

St. Mary's School, Kowloon. Evening classes for young ladies in Pitman's Shorthand will reopen on the 3rd September. There will also be a class for beginners.

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL &amp; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road

Opposite the University

Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Section has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

Monday Sept. 6th  
at 9.15 P.M.  
St. John's  
Cathedral  
Vocalist  
Mr. D. J. Brown.

## MUSTARD &amp; CO.

Connaught Rd. Central

Telephone No. 186.

Every type of Builders' Hardware.

Specifications given on all work.

Complete list sent for any type of building can be

## YALE

Pedlocks of all descriptions.

Drawer locks for all purposes.

Opposed locks for all work.

Night latches of all descriptions.

YALE

SOLE AGENTS IN  
CHINA, HONGKONG  
AND MACAO



## THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR  
GOOD CARE  
PROMPT SERVICE  
REASONABLE CHARGES.  
CAREFUL DRIVERS.  
TELEPHONE: 977.

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

## YEE SANG FAT CO. MONEY-SAVING SALE

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

### JAPANESE NAVAL QUADRONS.

#### TO VISIT HONGKONG.

Due to arrive in the Colony from Japan within a week is a Japanese training squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Funagoshi. Official advice to this effect have been received at the local Japanese Consulate-General, and it is also stated that with the Admiral there are some three hundred cadets from the Naval and Engineering Colleges.

The squadron, comprising the two cruisers Asama and Iwate, made its departure from the naval station of Yokosaka, and is expected here at 10 o'clock next Friday, the 10th instant. Under Vice-Admiral Funagoshi are Captains Ayamada and Torizaki, the respective Commanders of the two warships.

The object of the cruise, which will be an extensive one, is to give the cadets a practical experience in navigation and engineering, this completing their training, after which they will be transferred to various posts in the Japanese Navy.

Preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Admiral and the cadets are being made by the Japanese Residents' Association of Hongkong, the Committee of which has arranged a programme of engagements which will render the stay of the visitors a busy as well as a pleasant one. Following previous practice, a banquet will be given at the Hongkong Hotel, at which His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher), the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), the Commodore (Commander Bowden Smith), the General Officer Commanding and other officials will, it is understood, be guests of the Acting Consul General, Mr. Ohmori, and the heads of the Japanese firms.

On the afternoon of the 10th, it has been arranged that half of the cadets will be taken over to Kowloon Docks where they will be shown British ship-building engineering in practice, whilst on the following morning, the remainder of the cadets will take their turn in a visit to the Docks.

On the 12th, the Japanese community, as represented by their Association, will take the Admiral and his cadets for an excursion

### SUMMER AND THE BABY. HOT WEATHER PERILS AND HOW TO AVERT THEM.

The summer months are the most dangerous to infants and young children. Cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly during the hot season that often the little one is beyond aid almost before the parents realize he is ill. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Read what Mrs. W. S. Bassam, of Kingston, Ontario, says about them.

"I began using Baby's Own Tablets when my little girl was about three months old," Mrs. Bassam writes. "At that time the child had indigestion badly. She was vomiting and had diarrhoea constantly. Food did her no good and she was very thin."

"I did not find any medicine to help until we tried Baby's Own Tablets; then the vomiting and diarrhoea ceased and she began to improve almost at once. Since then whenever her stomach is out of order we give her the Tablets and the result is always all that we desire. They are the very best medicine I have ever used for a child."

Baby's Own Tablets can be had of druggists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

to the more interesting parts of the Colony, and on the following day, which marks the completion of their stay in the Colony, the round of entertainments will terminate.

The route of the trip will be entirely different from that taken by the last training squadron, which, it will be remembered, left the Colony some months ago with a party of three hundred cadets for Europe. After leaving here, Vice-Admiral Funagoshi's squadron will sail to Singapore, then by way of Colombo and the Cape of Good Hope to South America.

Vice-Admiral Yoshida's squadron, comprising the cruisers Nisshin and Tone, is expected here on the 18th instant from an extended cruise in the South Seas. It is now at Saigon and will sail from there for Hongkong direct.

### "KUNG HONG" CASE.

#### APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Before the Full Court this morning, comprising His Honour Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) and His Honour Mr. Justice J. R. Wood (Puisne Judge) Mr. W. H. Drummond filed a petition praying that the Court grant Fong Young-chun, the defendant in the suit brought by Wong Lan-sang and Chan Tso-hing leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment given by the Full Court against the petitioner on August 20th last, and that pending the appeal the execution of the judgment and decree be suspended. It will be recalled that on June 29th last the petitioner filed a notice of motion asking for an order that the original judgment obtained in this action be set aside and that a new trial be had between the parties on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of the evidence, and that since the date of the said judgment it had come to the knowledge of the petitioner that the Steamship Kung Hong was attached by the Magistrate of the Hoi Fung District in the Province of Kwongtung prior to the alleged agreement for sale of the ship on which the respondents had sued, and that such evidence could not by any reasonable exertion have become known to the petitioner prior to the date of the judgment given by Sir William Rees Davies. This application was heard by the Full Court and dismissed.

The Chief Justice—Your notice of motion does not conform to the petition.

Mr. Drummond—The notice of motion was made on the ground that the appellant was refused leave to appeal.

The Chief Justice—That is not a correct statement.

Mr. Drummond—That is a clerical error.

The Chief Justice—I think you should set it right. The refusal was a refusal to order a new trial. I think your notice of motion should be amended.

Mr. Drummond—I undertake to amend it. The application before your Lordships is dealt with in Volume 3 of the Hongkong ordinance page 263.

The Chief Justice—On that ground do you ask the execution to be suspended?

Mr. Drummond—That's formal. It cannot be suspended as they got the money. They took it in the lower Court. There is also a question of security. It should be furnished on both sides.

Mr. Jenkin opposed the idea of his side furnishing security.

Mr. Drummond argued that the idea of asking for security was simply a matter of protection, if the appellant succeeded on the appeal.

The Chief Justice—Supposing we made an order that the respondents should give security, and they are inclined to do so. You cannot order them to obey the decree. You had waived the benefit of it. I cannot see how we have the power under the rules. We can go into the position before the order is formally drawn up. We give leave to appeal on usual terms, the question of security to be considered.

### HONGKONG CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

#### BARRED FROM CANTON.

An order issued by the Tuchen of Canton prohibits temporarily the entry of all vernacular papers from Hongkong, on the ground that they have published unfounded news in regard to the fighting between Canton and Kwangsi troops.

#### PENSIONS AT 35.

The announcement that surplus Royal Artillery subalterns holding permanent commissions are to be placed on half-pay at the age of 35 and permitted to retire "on special terms" has caused some resentment among temporary officers. "There are still," protested an ex-temperary lieutenant recently, "25,000 of us out of a job. We did at least our share in the war, but when we were surplus we were merely given a small gratuity and told to clear out. The surplus Regular gets a pension at 35. It's an odd contrast." On the other hand, it is pointed out that the temporary officer had usually a job to which he could return, while the Regular had no profession except the Army.

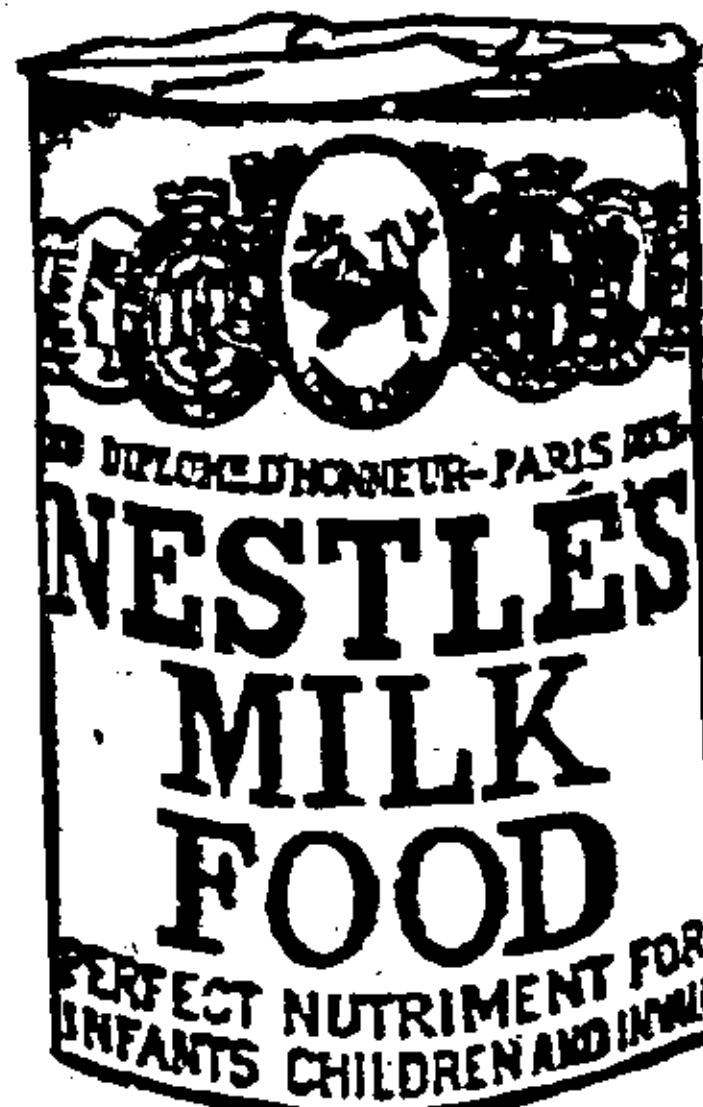
## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### New Shipment just received

|        |        |      |       |     |     |
|--------|--------|------|-------|-----|-----|
| Gouda  | Cheese | - 80 | cents | per | lb. |
| Edam   | "      | - 80 | "     | "   | "   |
| Cream  | "      | - 30 | "     | "   | pat |
| Picnic | "      | - 30 | "     | "   | jar |

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

### BRINGS



JOY

TO

### MOTHERS

- ASK WATSONS!

### CHILD CRUELTY.

#### SMALL FINE IMPOSED.

The case in which a Chinese woman is charged with assaulting her servant-girl, eight years of age, was again before Mr. R. O. Hutchison yesterday afternoon.

Mr. T. Rowan, defending, called defendant's three daughters, as well as her fellow tenants, to prove that his client only caused complainant a few times and that she did not tie her.

Mr. Hutchison also called a witness to prove that a detective taught complainant her evidence on the way to the Government Civil Hospital. This witness, however, made a different statement in the witness-box.

Mr. Hutchison said that such an allegation should not have been made against the detective.

Mr. Rowan apologized. Addressing his Worship, Mr. Rowan stated that he was not before the Court to champion the cause of slave owners. On the contrary, it was with deep personal regret that he had to take up such a case and it was a still greater regret to find that in such a well-governed Colony like Hongkong there should be such cases before the Magistrates. Mr. Rowan then pointed out facts in complainant's statement, adding that the case was nothing more than a trap arranged by the servant-girl's parents, who wanted to get his client into trouble because they could not refund the price of their daughter (\$70) to her.

Mr. Hutchison reserved his decision until this morning.

#### MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

This morning, Mr. Hutchison gave his decision in the case. He said—The charge before me is that of assault, and, as such, it is a more or less trivial case. The doctor's evidence makes it quite clear that the child's condition was not serious, that the blows had been administered with a light cane and were not in any way severe. Both sides have, I am of opinion, greatly exaggerated their own side of the case. There is no doubt that the parents meant to give the child into the custody of the defendant as a "Mui Tsai," that the child did run away twice and was a very precocious child. I am also satisfied that the child was

### DAY BY DAY.

On Wednesday, whilst the steamer Hoisang was on the way to Hongkong from Canton, a Chinese deck passenger committed suicide by jumping overboard. The incident took place as the vessel was passing the Second Bar Island Lighthouse. In spite of a close search, no trace of the passenger was found, and it is presumed that he was drowned.

A coloured woman, named Lizzie Solomon, to-day appeared as complainant in a case of assault against the foki of a Chinese rice shop in Yaumati. It was said by the foki that at 10 a.m. on the 27th, the complainant, with others, came to his shop, and whilst there helped herself to two handfuls of rice. When he asked her to put the rice back, he was assaulted by the complainant and her party. The story of the complainant was that her baby took the rice and whilst drawing her attention to this, the foki put his hand into her pocket and extracted a \$5 note which had been given her to buy rice with. Inspector Caygill told his Worship that the reason he did not charge the defendant with larceny was that he gave his story to him in a straightforward manner. He (the Inspector) did not believe the complainant's story, a view which was shared by Mr. N. L. Smith, who discharged the defendant.

whipped and tied up by the household of the defendant. I think this whipping was perhaps rather more heavy than it should have been; but there is nothing that in any way resembles persistent cruelty. The defence tried to make out that this was a deep plot on the part of the parents, and an attempt to "fly the white pigeon." I do not believe this; but I think that the parents are trying to make capital out of the present situation. I find the defendant guilty of assault and fine her \$5. The custody of the child must be decided by the S.O.A., and I order the child to be taken to him.

### NOTICES

## J. T. SHAW

SILK AND LISLE SOCKS  
— JUST RECEIVED —  
IN SMART VERTICAL STRIPES  
NEW SHADES  
SIZES 9½" - 11½"

MORLEY'S  
CASHMERE HALF HOSE  
IN LIGHT  
AND MEDIUM WEIGHTS

JAEGER  
IN VARIOUS NEW SHADES  
— ALL SIZES —

J. T. SHAW

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL

**Powell**  
TELEPHONE 346

SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S  
ALL BRITISH  
AND  
AMERICAN  
BOOTS and SHOES  
AT  
Half Manufacturer's Prices  
Must be Cleared  
Before Saturday the 4th inst  
GENTS' OUTFITTING SECTION.

JUST RECEIVED  
NEW STOCK  
— OF —  
MOUTH ORGANS

(SINGLE & DOUBLE REEDS)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

PHONE 1322

## GIN S.

Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry  
Jas. Coultis & Co., Old Tom and Dry  
Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry  
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom  
Plymouth (Coates & Co.)  
Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 71.)

WHEN YOU THINK OF  
BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO. LTD.

(No. 47-48, Cantonment Road Central, Hongkong)  
MANUFACTURERS

OF  
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE  
STARS, ECC NOODLES, &c.  
RING UP 2226



PACIFIC SHIPPING.



**HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER**  
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Honolulu.  
From Hongkong, Due Vancouver.

| Steamer          | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
|------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Empress of Japan | 14    | 23   | 1    | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Empress of Asia  | 21    | 30   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |
| Monteagle        | 28    | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   |
| Empress of Japan | 5     | 14   | 23   | 1    | 10   | 19   |
| Empress of Asia  | 12    | 21   | 30   | 8    | 17   | 26   |
| Monteagle        | 19    | 28   | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    |
| Empress of Japan | 26    | 5    | 14   | 23   | 1    | 10   |
| Empress of Asia  | 3     | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    | 17   |
| Monteagle        | 10    | 19   | 28   | 6    | 15   | 24   |
| Empress of Japan | 17    | 26   | 5    | 14   | 23   | 1    |
| Empress of Asia  | 24    | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    |
| Monteagle        | 31    | 10   | 19   | 28   | 6    | 15   |

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Trans-Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable to all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Frequent sailings from Hongkong to all ports in the Pacific. For further information apply to the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT

S.S. "ECUADOR" Sailing September 8th, for Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

Also  
The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
S.S. "WEST INSER" September 3rd, for San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.  
S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" September 3rd, for Haiphong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.  
Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to—  
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Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO."



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

| STEAMERS     | TONS   | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000 | Sept. 6th      |
| PERSIA MARU  | 9,000  | Sept. 17th     |
| KOREA MARU   | 20,000 | Sept. 30th     |
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | Oct. 13th      |
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000 | Oct. 28th      |

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.  
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.  
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.  
ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 9th.  
SEIYO MARU 14,000 Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailing apply to—  
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.  
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.  
Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.  
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"  
15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
**SAN FRANCISCO**  
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.  
"CHINA" "NANKING" "NILE"  
Sept. 24th. Oct. 31st. Nov. 6th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.  
C. T. SURRIDGE, Acting. Freight and Passenger Agent.  
Princo's Buildings, Ice House Street.  
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.  
Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent 2161.

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Operating for Eastern services or account of the  
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ALSO  
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NEW YORK. NEW YORK.  
Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.  
To SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.  
"ELKHORN" 7th Sept. "BRAVECEUR" 14th Sept.  
TO SEATTLE.  
"DEUEL" 12th September.  
To ROTTERDAM and NEW YORK.  
"AQUARIUS" 15th September.  
To CUBA.  
"CHIPCHUNG" 15th September.  
To SEATTLE & SAN FRANCISCO.  
"WEST HIMROD" 24th September.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Common Points.  
HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.**

For New York.  
"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL, Early October.  
Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at Owners option.  
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PACIFIC SHIPPING.



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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.  
STEAMERS.

SAILING DATE.

FOR VANCOUVER.

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" SEPT. 17TH.  
"HAROLD DOLLAR" OCT. 9TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.  
Movements subject to change without notice.  
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THIRD FLOOR 792.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

U.S.S.B.

"WEST HEPBURN"

Sailing about October 1st.

**THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.**

Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P.O. Bldg.  
3rd Floor.

HONGKONG  
SINGAPORE



SAIGON  
SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS  
TO AND FROM  
THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS  
NEXT SAILING

U.S.S.B. "LAKE ONAWA"

Sailing on September 4th.

U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"

Sailing on September 12th.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

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795 Manager.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

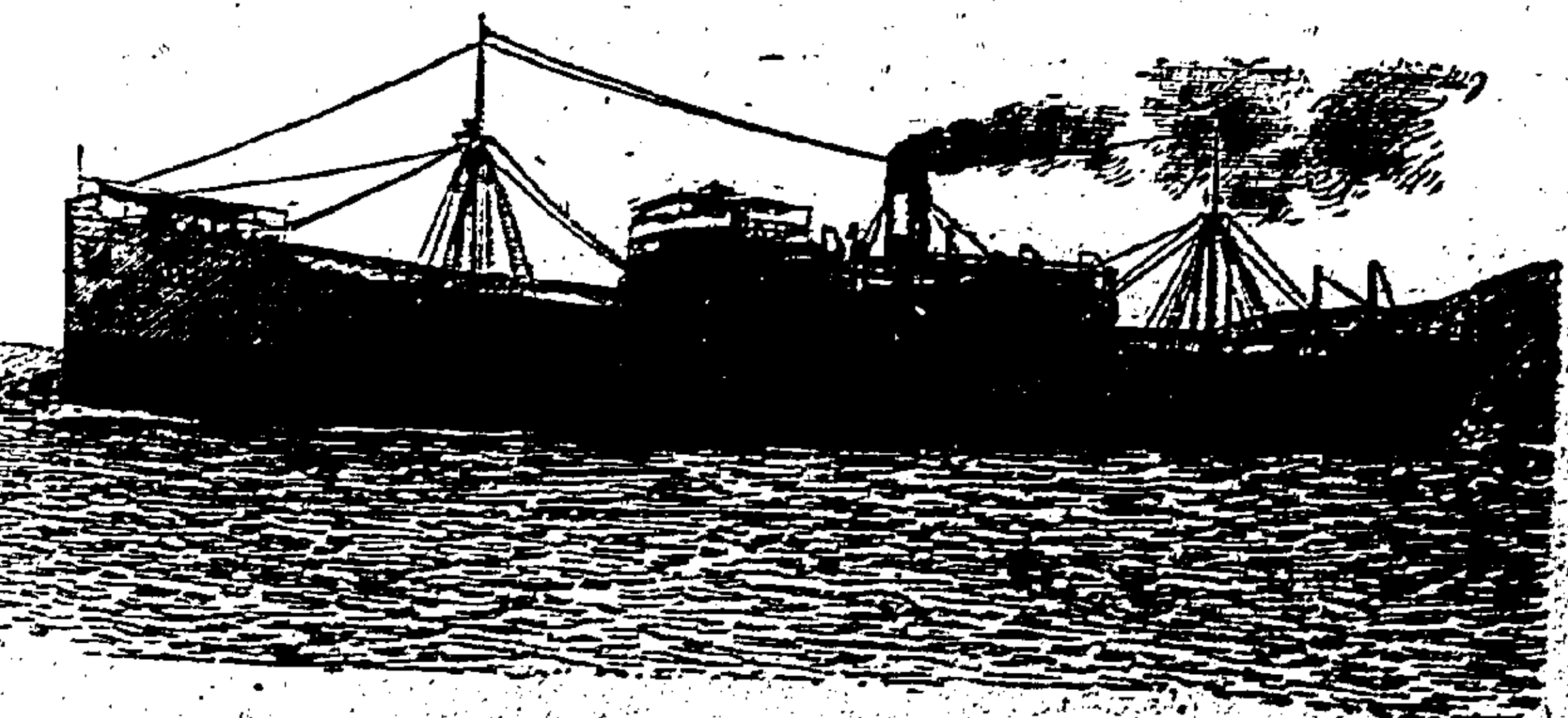
| Steamer      | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
|--------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| West Insler  | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |
| Bombay       | 8     | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| L. Onawa     | 15    | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   |
| Tubhybus     | 22    | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    |
| Ordnus       | 29    | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   |
| Rheuss       | 6     | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Shinyo       | 13    | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Alps         | 20    | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |
| Japan        | 27    | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   |
| Delight      | 4     | 13   | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   |
| Equador      | 11    | 20   | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   |
| Chicago      | 18    | 27   | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    |
| Wawala       | 25    | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    |
| Kaga         | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |
| Achilles     | 8     | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Kansas       | 15    | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   |
| Birmingham   | 22    | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    |
| Egmont       | 29    | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   |
| Fushimi      | 6     | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Lycan        | 13    | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Toba         | 20    | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |
| Jeypore      | 27    | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   |
| Egmont       | 4     | 13   | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   |
| L. Farrar    | 11    | 20   | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   |
| Bravo        | 18    | 27   | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    |
| E. of Japan  | 25    | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    |
| Vinita       | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |
| Easterling   | 8     | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Cape May     | 15    | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   |
| Montague     | 22    | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    |
| Deuel        | 29    | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   |
| Melville     | 6     | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Khiva        | 13    | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Yokohama     | 20    | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |
| Suraz        | 27    | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   |
| C of Dunkirk | 4     | 13   | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   |
| Honolulu     | 11    | 20   | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   |
| Mentor       | 18    | 27   | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    |
| Kanawna      | 25    | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    |
| Tanyo        | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |
| E. of Asia   | 8     | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| West Himrod  | 15    | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   |
| Atlas        | 22    | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    |
| Van Waeswyck | 29    | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   |
| Arabia       | 6     | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Korea        | 13    | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Katori       | 20    | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

| Steamer     | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
|-------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Hailong     | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |
| Loongsang   | 8     | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Kueichow    | 15    | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   |
| Choysang    | 22    | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    |
| Ganges      | 29    | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   |
| L. Fielding | 6     | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Tanda       | 13    | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Yingchow    | 20    | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |
| Innsbruck   | 27    | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   |
| Samarang    | 4     | 13   | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   |
| Kailong     | 11    | 20   | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   |
| Tipkini     | 18    | 27   | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    |
| Kanawna     | 25    | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    |
| Nankin      | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |
| Chusan      | 8     | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Szechuen    | 15    | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   |
| Esang       | 22    | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    |
| Dakar       | 29    | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   |
| Taksang     | 6     | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Mishima     | 13    | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Namsang     | 20    | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |
| Sosho       | 27    | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   |
| Hinsang     | 4     | 13   | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   |
| Sunning     | 11    | 20   | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   |
| Hailong     | 18    | 27   | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    |
| Wakasa      | 25    | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    |
| Chenao      | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |
| Chaksang    | 8     | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Riojun      | 15    | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   |
| Ejibodas    | 22    | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    |
| Ejibodet    | 29    | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    | 12   |
| Taian       | 6     | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   | 21   |
| Boruo       | 13    | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   | 28   |
| Tisondari   | 20    | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   | 3    |
| Bengkalis   | 27    | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    | 12   |
| Sado        | 4     | 13   | 22   | 31   | 10   | 19   |
| Nikko       | 11    | 20   | 29   | 8    | 17   | 26   |
| Tijmanook   | 18    | 27   | 6    | 15   | 24   | 3    |
| Sinkiang    | 25    | 3    | 12   | 21   | 30   | 8    |
| Yotorofu    | 1     | 10   | 19   | 28   | 7    | 16   |

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.  
**HONGKONG**  
TO  
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Due Inwards About Sailing About  
S.S. VINITA Sept. 12 S.S. VINITA Sept. 15  
S.S. WEST HIXON Oct. 7 S.S. WEST HIXON Oct. 10  
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Manila, Singapore. General Agent for South China.



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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

|             |              |                             |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| "ACHILLES"  | 9th Sept.    | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |
| "LYCAON"    | 11th Sept.   | London, Amsterdam & Hamburg |
| "MENTOR"    | 21st Sept.   | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 19th October | London, Rotterdam & Antwerp |
| "KEEMUN"    | 21st October | London, Amsterdam & Hamburg |

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

|             |              |                                |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| "RHESUS"    | 5th Sept.    | Havre and Liverpool            |
| "CYCLOPS"   | 11th Sept.   | Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow |
| "EURYPYLUS" | 3rd October  | Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool  |
| "TITAN"     | 10th October | Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow |

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

|              |              |                                 |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| "TALTHYBIUS" | 4th Sept.    | Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver |
| "TYNDAREUS"  | 8th October  |                                 |
| "TEUCER"     | 20th October |                                 |

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 2.

## HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

|             |                |                              |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| "MENTOR"    | 21st September | for London direct            |
| "STENTOR"   | 8th October    | for London direct            |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 19th October   | for London direct            |
| "IDOMENEUS" | 3rd November   | for Liverpool via Marseilles |

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for 1920

No. 92

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UNNECESSARY OFFICIAL FORMS.  
The Rural District Council at Pinner has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the action of the Ministry of Health and the London Housing Board in requiring local authorities to fill up and supply unnecessary

forms and statistical and other statements, "thereby causing vexatious delays, which not only tend to retard the erection of houses, but have the unfortunate effect of seriously increasing the already high cost of the construction of such houses."

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S. S. "WEST INSKIP"

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI &amp; MANILA

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on September 6th at 10 a.m. and September 7th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after September 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

S. S. "LAKE FIELDING"

From CALCUTTA via PENANG, SINGAPORE &amp; SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on September 6th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be produced within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1920.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

From SEATTLE

The Steamship

"DEUEL"

Having arrived from Seattle via ports on 30th August, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 6th September, 1920 by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered on and after 6th September, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

1st floor, Powell's Building,  
12, Des Voeux Road Central  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"HUNGARIA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, PENANG &amp; SINGAPORE

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox. or they will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1920.

## W. S. BAILEY &amp; CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS &amp; SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOR REPAIRS

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Sole Agents for

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## CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"KANSAS"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 6th September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 12th September 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 6th September at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"EURYPYLUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

## SHIPPING.

## HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

| Steamers  | Loading   | For                 | Sailing    |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| TOBA      | September | Rotterdam & Hamburg | 11th Sept. |
| BAARN     | October   | Amsterdam & Hamburg | 8th Oct.   |
| TJLMANOEK | October   | Rotterdam & Hamburg | 21st Oct.  |
| KANGAEAN  | November  | Amsterdam & Hamburg | 23rd Nov.  |
| ALCHIBA   | December  | Rotterdam & Hamburg | 20th Dec.  |
| BORNEO    | January   | Amsterdam & Hamburg | 21st Jan.  |

For full particulars please apply to

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(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

## THE STEAMSHIP:

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

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Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER  
via Kobe and Yokohama.

"DELIGHT" 8th September.

"EASTERN MARINER" 25th September.

further sailings to be announced later.  
Through Bills issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; CO.

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing: To Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

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## GENERAL NEWS.

3,000 CHILD VIOLINISTS.

The 11th annual festival of the National Union of School Orchestras took place at the Crystal Palace when a concert was given by 3,000 performers (boy and girl violinists), selected from school orchestras in London and its vicinity, assisted by the band of the 6th Batt London Regiment. During the evening two silver shields, one for intermediate and the other for advanced players, were presented to the Kilmorroad School, Forest Hill. This is

the first time that both shields have been won in the same year by one school. A silver cup was presented to the East Sheen School of Music.

PRINCE CAROL IN CALIFORNIA.

It is reported in a San Francisco message to the *Asahi* that Prince Carol, the Crown Prince of Rumania, arrived there on the 12th August from Japan on board the Korea-maru. His arrival was filmed by many cinema operators. He entered the St. Francis Hotel, and in the afternoon saw a baseball match. He flew to Belmont on an aeroplane.

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920.

## THE OLD WAY.

In spite of the establishment of the League of Nations there can be little but disappointment for the man who searches the period since the signing of the armistice to find evidence of any growing amity among the nations of the world. Peoples were led to believe that they only had to fight and conquer the 1914 display of mad militarism to herald in a period of great striving after world-wide peace; that armaments would soon cease to be the drag on national resources; that diplomacy would no longer be secret and intriguing; and that the powerful nations of the world, tired of strife and combat, would settle down into a comradeship for the preservation of peace and the general advancement of civilisation. Has there been anything forthcoming to justify that belief? There has been little, beyond a few futile and unproductive meetings of the mere machinery of the League of Nations. There certainly has been no general acceptance of the working idea, for we find that the building up of armies and navies goes on as before.

One of Reuters' cables yesterday, told us that Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the U.S. Navy, stated in the course of a speech that the delay in the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles had prevented a cessation of naval enlargement and there had, therefore, been no change in the plans of America for naval development. America is not only completing a great naval armoury project plant at Charleston, but is building enormous docks on the other shore, and constructing eighteen dreadnoughts and battle cruisers with a dozen other powerful ships, which, in effective fighting power, will give its navy a world primacy. That's the point to which we have arrived to-day—nearly two years after the armistice. And if we look around we see other nations, in the position to do so, doing something very similar. Britain has not been slow to strengthen her own navy, and readers need not tell that Japan, France, etc., are all seeing to it that their effective fighting forces on the seas are not lagging too far behind the leaders. Mr. Daniels has served a great purpose in pointing out that this development of the American navy is proceeding by reason of the non-ratification of the Peace Treaty, and it is fair to assume that if that Treaty had been ratified and if the Covenant of the League of Nations had been subscribed to, then this development would have been stayed. The League of Nations' Covenant is quite clear on the point of armaments. Article Eight reads: "The members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of common action of international obligations. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council." The intention of the League could not be plainer, but, inasmuch as the League is not an operative force, the mere words are of no effect. It is now left to the individual nations to fix their own standards of what amount of fighting strength constitutes a defensive minimum. That was the position before the war. England, in building up her navy, only claimed to be acting in defence, and so did Germany and so did Japan; in fact every nation had to put forth that plea. That is America's plea now, and it is Britain's, and Japan's. Are we never going to have anything else but this?

The answering of that interrogation depends on the final attitude of America, after her Presidential election has been settled, for then will have to come a definite move by that nation either in favour of a world-wide compact or against it. The big European Powers have already ratified the Treaty and subscribed to the more important Covenant and if America came in on their side then the machinery would at last be in working trim for the control of any nation's warlike intentions. Instead of spending millions upon guns and ships of war nations could devote their finances wholly to the social improvement of their peoples, sure in the knowledge that there could be no encroachment on their liberties or rights without the support of practically the entire world. That day is needed soon, for with the present delay and its accompanying activities on a wrong path the establishment of an effective League is becoming all the harder. At present we are on the old road of foolish individualism; we want to get right on the road of an enlightened internationalism.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The prohibitive regulations in regard to opium which the Home Secretary has made under the Dangerous Drugs Act appear to us to be a continuance of the D.O.R.A. provisions, though, speaking without the book, they may possibly be a little more stringent. The stipulation which lays down that all traffic in opium prepared for smoking is absolutely prohibited is of some interest to us here in Hongkong, inasmuch as the trade in opium in this Colony is a Government monopoly from which very considerable revenue is secured. But we should very much doubt whether the terms of the Dangerous Drugs Act are to be applied to this Colony in this particular regard. There are people, no doubt, who think that Hongkong should make opium-smoking illegal, but we fear they do not take account of the peculiar position of this Colony in regard to this traffic. If there were full and absolute control of the sources of supply, it might be possible for the Government to suppress opium-smoking, were such a policy found to be of benefit to the whole community, which is a very debatable point. But it seems to us that with conditions as they are it would be an impossibility to follow that course. To take only one point, it is known that poppy-growing in China, so far from being suppressed, is being officially encouraged in many districts, and the opium traffic is in full swing again. Supposing Hongkong were to attempt to abolish opium-smoking here, with China at our very doors producing more and more opium—why, we should need a preventive force bigger than anything the Colony has ever known to keep the drug out. And China is only one source of supply. The policy of our Government is to keep the traffic well under control and to maintain a price which makes it impossible for the evil to grow to any extreme dimensions. That, until China seriously keeps her bargain and all the other sources of supply are controlled, appears to be the only sane method of dealing with the question in this Colony.

## GRAND OPERA.

The news which we published a couple of days ago to the effect that Manila is to enjoy a long season of grand opera beginning with the advent of an Italian company, to be followed later by a Spanish company, made us realise how little of this kind of musical and dramatic fare Hongkong enjoys. Past experience has shown that such grand opera companies as have come to this Colony have received good support, even though their standard of all-round excellence may not have been really high. And we feel sure that if really top-notch artists could be induced to pay us a visit the measure of patronage would be even greater still. We see it stated that these companies which are shortly to be in Manila are reputed to be the most talented combinations, and that through the public there having advanced liberal sums the house has been practically sold out already in season tickets for each company. That shows what enthusiasm for good music, plus a little organisation, can do.

## WHAT OF HONGKONG?

The idea has occurred to us that, with companies of this character giving performances so near at hand, it ought to be possible to attract them to Hongkong. There are, of course, several methods which might be used to effect this object. But if there is no-one here prepared to take the project up as a pure matter of business, would it not be possible for some organisation, or a body of music-lovers banded together for the purpose, to see what could be done in the way of raising a guarantee fund? The Philharmonic Society is an organisation which suggests itself to one in this connection, but owing to the state of moribundity into which it has relapsed it is perhaps hopeless to expect any action from this quarter. Then what about a few of our music enthusiasts putting their heads together, getting in touch with Manila and then appealing to the public for evidence of willingness to aid such a movement? The experiment could be tried, even if nothing came of it. At any rate, it does seem a thousand pities that Manila can have what Hongkong cannot in this respect. Who will take the matter up?

## DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE ALL CLEVER ENOUGH AT ENVYING A FAMOUS MAN WHILE HE IS YET ALIVE, AND AT PRAISING HIM WHEN HE IS DEAD.—*Miscellaneous.*

Yesterday's health return shows one non-fatal case each of diphtheria and enteric fever, both sufferers being British.

The Japanese Minister to the Siamese Court (Mr. Nishi) is expected to arrive in the Colony on the 8th instant by the Mishima Maru, on his way to Japan.

A dose of camphor oil put a Chinese girl, 15 years old, into internal difficulties yesterday. She was admitted into the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

A log of timber, five tons in weight became dislodged whilst a gang of coolies were at work in the Kowloon Godowns timber yard yesterday. It fell on top of a coolie who was killed.

For the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund, Mr. D. K. Blair is in receipt of the following further subscriptions:—Capt. Robert Douglas, \$25; Mr. G. M. Dodwell, \$25; Mr. G. A. Harrison, \$10.

It has been announced that Mr. E. Suzuki will not return to the Colony, he being transferred to another post. Pending the arrival of his successor, Mr. Ohmori acts as Consul General for Japan in Hongkong.

We regret to state that owing to labour difficulties in the electro-making establishments of the Colony, amounting, it is reported, to a strike, it has been impossible to get blocks manufactured for our Pictorial Supplement, which, therefore, will not be published to-morrow.

A quarrel arose yesterday in Yau-mai between two women who were feeding their doves of pigs. One ferocious female attacked the other with a carrying pole, and was about to inflict another blow when she was shoved into the ditch, and had her ribs broken. She is now lying in Hospital, and in the meantime her late adversary is in the custody of the Police held on the charge of committing a grievous assault.

It has been communicated to the local Japanese Consulate General that Viscount Chinda will shortly resign from his post of Ambassador to London, and that Baron Hayaashi (formerly Minister to Peking) his successor is now on his way to Europe. Viscount Ishii, who recently passed through the Colony, is also on his way to Paris to assume the duties of Ambassador there, while Mr. Matsui, one time Ambassador to Paris, is proceeding to Japan after a period of some years during which he has represented Japan at the Peace Conference and other deliberations.

The World's Sunday School Convention is to be held in Tokyo in October and there are a large number of delegates attending it. Three parties of this Convention are visiting Hongkong, the first party arriving here by the "Empress of Asia" about 16th September, the second party from Manila about 20th September and the third party by the "Korea Maru" on the 22nd September. These parties will visit Canton and Macao during their stay here, and thence proceed to Japan in time to attend the conference. All these parties are travelling under Thos. Cook and Son's arrangements.

A very successful whist drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club, Garden Road last evening. This was the first of a series of fortnightly drives, and the success of the opening night augurs well for the future. The large Club Hall was comfortably crowded, a total number of 124 players participating. The results were as follows:—Ladies: 1st, Mrs. Sellwood; 2nd, Mrs. Burden; 3rd, Mrs. Beard; 4th, Mrs. Reynolds; 5th, Mrs. Blackford. Gents: 1st, Mr. Sellwood; 2nd, Mr. Spicer; 3rd, Mr. Langman; 4th, Mr. Cummings; 5th, Mr. Beechey. Considerable amusement was created by the opening of the game's booty prize. The duties of M. C. were successfully carried out by Mr. Spettigue.

## KOWLOON NOTES.

## (BY "THE FERRYMAN.")

So we're to have another open-air concert at the K.O.C. to-morrow week. It will be well patronised, I'm sure, especially since the full band of the Willahires will be in attendance. The K.O.C. is helping to explode the idea that these instrumentalists deserve the nickname of "The Silent Band."

At this coming concert the "Black Cats" are not to appear, so there'll be no response to the cry—"Black Cats, where are you?" But instead of these entertainers we shall have the pleasure of hearing some talented vocalists in a very attractive programme.

I hear that the wind-up of the Tennis League season is to take place on the 25th instant, when the Champions of each Division will meet teams from "The Rest" at the Chinese Recreation Club grounds. A big affair is being planned. Kowloon hasn't a great deal of interest in the function, excepting that four of the Second Division champion team are Kowloon men, whilst "The Rest" teams will include a few Kowloon players.

In consequence of the sale of some of the Humphreys Estate houses in Kowloon, quite a number of residents will have to seek accommodation elsewhere. I don't envy them the job of finding new quarters. Where are they to go?

The other day, a man was advertising for a house and offered a reward of \$50 for anyone who could find him one. But I don't think he got any answers. I did see one "delightful house" advertised to let, but it was intimated that this one was only available to a married couple of "refined tastes," it being stated also that there would be no objection to one child.

Is one to infer that couples with more than one child cannot be described as people of refined tastes? Anyhow, this advertisement cannot possibly have been drawn up for Kowloon consumption. Who ever heard of refined people living in Kowloon, eh what? It isn't done, my dear old bean!

Of course it isn't, any more than one would think of taking bagpipes to a bathing picnic or of marching up and down the high road at Castle Peak in kilts on a hot summer's day. But that's another story, the details of which are known to only a few Kowloon residents. It takes all sorts to make a world, doesn't it?

Everybody's complaining of the large number of mosquitoes about this year. Perhaps the building operations have something to do with the invasion. Anyhow, these little pests are responsible for a deal of swearing and a regular "run" at the chemists' stores for oil of citronella. One lady vows that she swallowed a "quito" whilst lying in bed one night! As it was dark, her hubby asked her how she knew it—she calmly replied that she heard it singing inside! Can you beat it?

## SETNA'S REPORT.

From the report issued for August by Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co. we take the following:—Cotton.—A consignment of 400 bales of Bengal cotton was sold at \$34 to \$38 per picul. Indian Yarn.—During the month, our market ruled weak and depressed owing to steady rise in exchange and political unrest in the neighbourhood. Prices show a decline of about \$10 to \$15 per bale all round. Sales are reported in selected threads only. No. 10s, about 800 bales at \$208 to \$223 per bale; No. 12s, about 400 bales at \$225 to \$235 per bale; and No. 16s, about 100 bales at \$230 per bale, in all about 1,300 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 5,000 bales, sold but undischarged stock about 15,000 bales.

## MURDER CONVICTION QUASHED.

## FULL COURT UPHOLDS LEGAL OBJECTION.

This morning, the Full Court delivered judgment on the point of law raised by Mr. F. C. Jenkin at the Criminal Sessions in the case of Leung Tai, who, on evidence, was found guilty of murder.

In the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice dealt first with the point raised by Mr. Jenkin on the question of time, saying the Statute requires the Court to be satisfied that the notice of intention to take evidence of dying deposition has been reasonable notice. Counsel for the prisoner argued that the section implies that there must be some interval of time between the service of the notice and the taking of the evidence. It was necessary, as appears from the evidence of the Medical Officer, that the deposition should be taken when it was taken. It would not have been safe to delay, as the deceased might have got worse and have been unable to testify. He did in fact die some ten hours later, but it is argued that this is immaterial. The prisoner must know what is to be said against him, that he may not have been taken by surprise and that he may have full opportunity of cross-examination. There was in this case no interval. The prisoner is it true did not object and ask for longer notice, but an illiterate man of the coolie class cannot be expected to know his legal rights and cannot of course waive them. A man who is likely to be charged with murder may reasonably desire to have legal assistance at the taking of the deposition; he is at any rate entitled to have time to consider his defence and prepare his cross-examination. The Chief Justice then referred to the case relied on by Mr. Jenkin, Rex v. Harris, and commented that what was reasonable in point of time was he agreed a question of fact to be decided on the facts in each case.

Coming next to the ground that the notice was faulty in form, in that it did not convey to the prisoner what he was to be charged with, the Court, if any, had been committed or when or where or any indication that he would be charged with it, he said Mr. Jenkin bases his objection to the notice on a more serious ground, more serious because, I think, that it goes to the root of the matter. Even if formally sufficient he says the notice is unreasonable in that, as already stated, it gives no indication of the offence to which the statement relates. I agree that reasonableness is a question of fact and that you are bound upon such an enquiry to look into all the circumstances. But there are certain assumptions to be made. The prisoner is at this stage of the proceedings in the eye of the law still an innocent man. If the prisoner was in fact the guilty man he was aware probably of the true facts of the case, but if he was innocent he would or might know nothing about them. There is no evidence that any information as to the charge against him was given him by the Police. It comes in the end to this, that a man, *ex hypothesi* innocent, has been arrested without being informed of the charge against him. He has still not heard what the charge is when he is served with this vaguely worded notice which gives him no information as to the nature of the offence or the time or place where it was committed. . . . The notice given to the prisoner was in my opinion wholly inadequate and unreasonable and on this ground I am bound to hold the prisoner entitled to his discharge.

On the question of the notice having no caption, the Chief Justice commented on the desirability of using the form with modifications given in the Justices Manual. The Ordinance does not in terms require that the indictable offence should be specified in the caption, though it might be better to do this. . . . I notice incidentally that the deposition of the deceased as given in the Magistrate's note is in the form of a consecutive narrative. It would be desirable I think if and when the Magistrate put any question to the complainant he should record his question and the answer to it.

The conviction must be quashed. *PRINCE JUDGE'S VIEW.*

Justice J. R. Wood, in his judgment, stated that in every case notice must be reasonable to

## SERVICE NOTES.

An Army Order recently published provides for the extension of service for soldiers who re-enlisted under Army Orders 4, 124 & 125 of 1919, as follows:—

Warrant officers and N.C.O.s not below the rank of sergeant with 9 years' service and other soldiers with 11 years service to extend service and thereby permitted to serve on for pension. Soldiers not eligible under those categories may extend to normal engagements or for a further period of 1, 2, 3, or 4 years with the Colours, beyond present engagement, with the option of accepting reserve service or not, on expiration of colour service.

Service may also be extended with a view to service in the Reserve only, on expiration of present engagement.

Warrant officers and N.C.O.s will only be permitted to extend in their substantive rank-acting rank may be retained provided the establishment and regulations permit.

No extension will be allowed for soldiers sent Home for discharge on present engagement.

The bonuses granted on re-enlistment under the above quoted Army Orders will be continued until the end of the present engagement, but no additional bounty or furlough will be allowed for extending service.

Married men are allowed to extend but continuance of Separation Allowance will be dependent on such General orders as may be issued at any time.

Dependants Allowance to relatives now in receipt of same will be continued until the end of the present engagement only.

Discharge by purchase will not be allowed before expiration of present engagement.

Soldiers extending under this Army Order will forego repatriation on final discharge.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon, E. of Southern Formosa, moving W. or W.N.W.

the satisfaction of the Court. He said:—It may be that the reasonableness of the notice is beyond dispute, but otherwise the Court will ask two questions: (1) "Did the authorities give the accused as long a notice as possible consistently with obtaining the deposition?" and (2) "Did the authorities in the written notice afford the information then available to enable him to know what case he had to meet?" In every case where the notice is unquestionably reasonable, if a longer time or more definite information could have been granted to the accused, the authorities will have to justify their procedure to the Court. The interval between the service of the notice and the taking of the deposition was the shortest possible. One event followed closely on the other. . . . Having regard to all circumstances the haste shown seems to have been inevitable. If the deposition had not been obtained then, it would not have been obtained at all. So far the notice to the prisoner was reasonable. The second point on which the reasonableness of the notice has been challenged is that it did not specify an accusation. It was silent on the nature of the charge to which the evidence would relate. Can it be said that a notice to the accused is reasonable which gives no indication of the case he will have to meet? I think that it cannot. This notice left him face to face with the whole criminal law. . . . The authorities had this information but did not communicate it to the accused either in writing or verbally. It is of the first importance to an accused man to know the nature of the allegation against him before he is invited to confront witnesses called to prove it. On this ground the failure to inform the accused of the nature of the charge against him—the notice—was in my view not reasonable according to the requirements of this section, and the deposition is therefore not admissible in evidence. The authorities should substitute forms similar to those given in the Justices Manual for those at present in use. The conviction must be quashed.





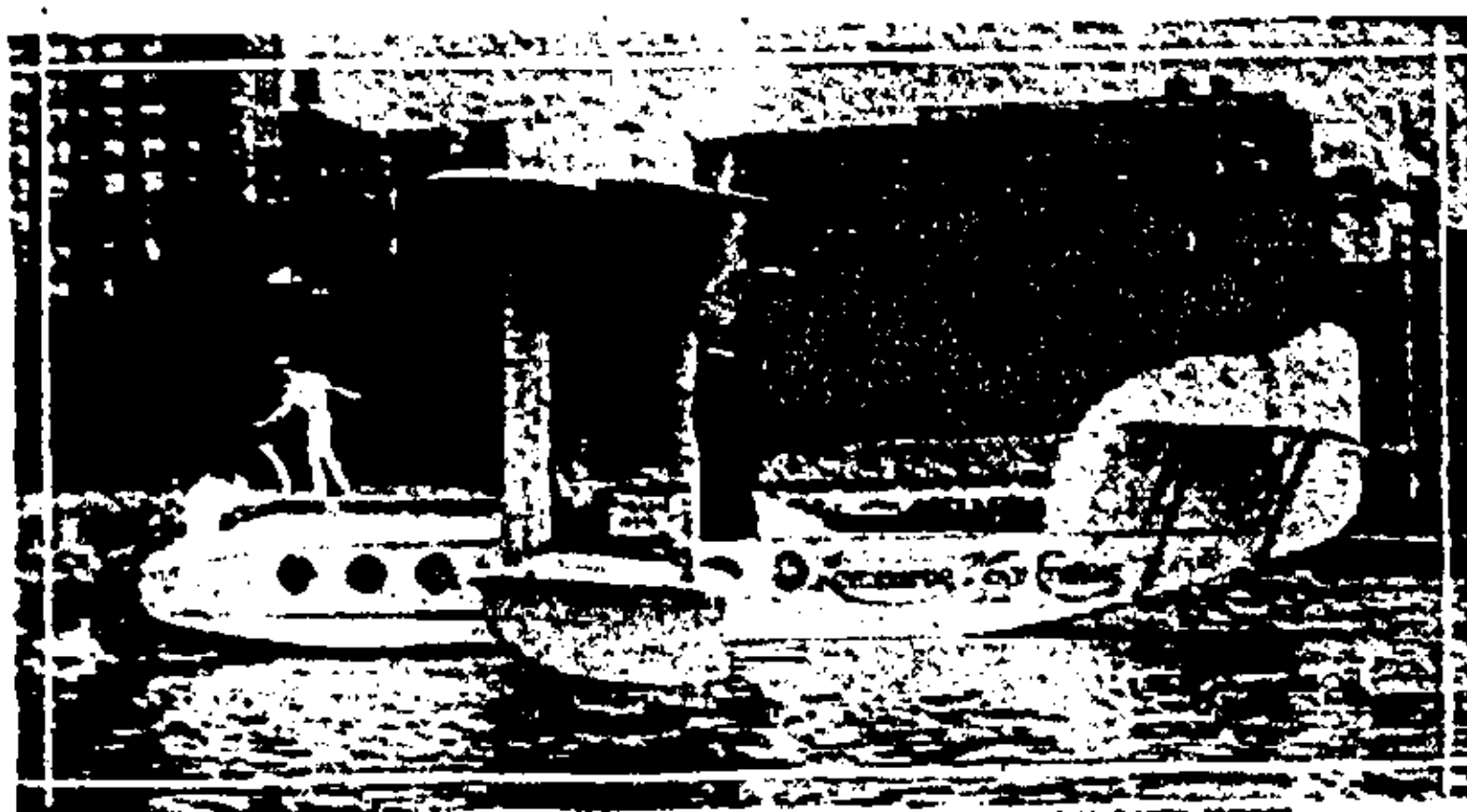


**TO-DAY'S PICTURES.**



## "JACK JOHNSON SURRENDERS

Above the famous boxer is seen surrendering himself to U.S. authorities for trial. He left America seven years ago after violating the White Slave Act.



## BANKERS' AIR SPECIAL

The "air special" at its mooring in the Hudson River, New York, ready for its initial New York to Southampton flight, on which it carried ten prominent New York bankers.



### SMALLEST MOTOR.

Robert Breese, of Long Island, N. Y., has the proud distinction of being the possessor of the smallest practical auto in the world. The car is equipped with a powerful airplane motor, capable of driving it at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The little racer is only slightly more than seven feet in length.



## A NEW IDEA.

This lady (Mlle Rasch, the Polish classic dancer) is holding a pocket electric fan, a device which finds much favour amongst theatre-goers.



THE PORT OF TRIESTE.

City and harbour of Trieste as they look to-day.



FOR THE KIDDIES.

Artificial alligators, which float on the water, are among the attractions for children on America's beaches nowadays.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

## A Story of How the Cat Never Came Back.

BY ALLMAN.

